PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,405—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
11th Feb.	ARCADIA.....	6803	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA ...	7566	.....	.....
24th "	PERSIA	7391	BRITANNIA	6963
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA ...	10513	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR ...	5394	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7391	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA ...	10506
15th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR ...	5394	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7566	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9000
13th "	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR ...	5394	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,355	Sollier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	6,258	X	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa or returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	13th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balzino	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 350. Excellent accommodation.
FARES Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 2nd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCHMANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,000 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND JASK.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. M. cos	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Moscs	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,500	20th Mar, 1905
† ENSHA	P. Cregnotto	6,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,139	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rusevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	4,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Piræus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 600. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, and Rs. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fare.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	4,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 36, Church Gate street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.
GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALL, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties, As. 12 & Rs. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).
1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.
2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.
R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

FLAT WATCHES.
THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.
Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.
VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

ALL NEW CIRCUS,

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION THAT HAS EVER VISITED THE EAST.

BEST AND BIGGEST OF ALL.

THE HISTORY-MAKING CIRCUS OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, FEB, 11TH.

In organizing this Exhibiton for the Indian tour, the Management have been prompted by a desire to present to the public patronage a Show, which would have both the characteristics of

NOVELTY AND INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE.

There has been too great a similarity of Exhibitions under canvas, and amusement Patrons have been called upon to pay for that which they have seen so many times before. The constant repetition has become wearisome and monotonous. The same stale jokes of the clown and the same general CIRCUS and MENAGERIE feature.

From all this we have made an ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTURE. Australia's Grandest and best AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

THE GREATEST WILD ANIMAL ACTS IN THE WORLD!

From Carl Hagenbeck's, Hamburg, THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELEPHANT ACT.

The Perfection of Animal Training.

After doing several sensational tricks this act finishes by the Elephant mounting a tricycle with the Lion on his back and pedalling several times round the ring.

THE WONDERFUL TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCES!

The only TIGER riding a Jockey act!!

THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY!!!

These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter with iron bars 18 feet high Introduced by HERR ERNST ZAPF.

PRICES.

	Rs.	as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24	0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4	0
Chairs on raised platform	3	0
2nd Chairs	2	0
Stalls	1	0
Gallery, natives only	0	8

Doors Open, 8-15, Overture, 9-15.

Box Plan now on view at SOUNDY & Co.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE ACTING AGENT Bengal and North Western Railway Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 10th MARCH, 1905, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

Form of Tender at its 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. N. W. R.

Samastipur, 27th January, 1905.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1905.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON,

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE",
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c. in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planting and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and PRIZE-GIVING, will be held in the Institution, on TUESDAY, February 14th, 1905, at 5-30 P. M.

The Hon. S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., C. I. E., will Preside and the Prizes be distributed by Mrs. BATTY.

Parents of Children and Friends of the Institution are invited to attend.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1905, and following days, commencing at 2 p. m., a quantity of old Marine and Naval STORES, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, etc., etc.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 13th February.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th January, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1905 for the SUPPLY, of:—

1080 Feet of RED-GREY NON-KINKABLE RUBBLE HOSE 1½ inch by 5 ply, Manufactured by the North British Rubber Co.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 75 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

4. It shall be incumbent on the successful tenderer to pay Stamp Duty on the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I. M., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay 7th, February, 1905.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON, on or about February 20, 1905.

The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each a day, The North and South Moderagam, with 25,700,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,220,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Boat owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

3. Marichchikkaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Paumben to Marichchikkaddi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made as at the last fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

7. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

8. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

9. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The SALE of Landed property on De Lisle Road, near Chinchpoogly, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Police Station near the Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, mahogany, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, English made full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamp, etc., cottage piano, by Soundy, electric clock, music clock under dome rich glassware and crockery best plated ware plated centre pieces rich table ornaments, iron safes with Chubb's lock, English-made double C spring rubber tyred victoria by Holland and Holland office shigram handsome fast trotting bay Waler mare 15-1-9 year old, snaffle mouth, very quiet to drive and ride full of work harness, aviary, garden iron fountain, iron garden pots, etc. the property of the late Framjee Cowasjee Limjee Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the MACHINERY, etc., of the Empire Steam Laundry, Bleaching and Dyeing Co., Ld., in Liquidation at Arthur Road, near Jacob Circle.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 2 p.m., the whole of the machinery, tools, and implements, and office furniture of the above Company, of which full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Oriental Bank Building (2nd floor), in Meadow Sreet, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Robert and others, also carved-blackwood furniture. English brass bestead, antique sword guns and shields door curtains with brass rods and brackets table ornaments and flower vases. Leopard, skins with heads, one tapesty, pictures in gilt frame, table and hanging lamps, pictures, books, wearing apparel plated ware, crockery and glassware, Carpets and rugs colts six chamber revolver fitted writing and suit cases, &c., the property of the late Mr. S. GALLEGRA.

Catologues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th February 1905.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED THREE INDIAN MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for engagement of three years certain, to work Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in British Central Africa. Those who are fully conversant with the Machinery and have previous experience in same need only apply. Apply to Box No 1981 F. care of this paper. Stating Salary and enclosing testimonials.

WANTED LADY STENOGRAPHER, must know Shorthand and be able to use the "Remington Keyboard". Apply to Box "No. 1933 F," Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED an elderly EUROPEAN to take charge of Cottages at the Nasik Sanitarium, for Women and Children. Rs. 40 a month and Quarters. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

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THE MORAL.

"Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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R. NICOLL,
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Esplanade, Road Bombay

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter, periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits, granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN

ARE MADE MISERABLE BY KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

MANY women have kidney trouble, but unfortunately they do not know it by that name. They think only men have such troubles, and that their own dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feelings, faint spells, and irregular heart, come from some other cause.

Sometimes they do. They Kidneys are not the cause of all diseases, but they are the cause of most, because they have the most work to do.

It is their duty to filter the impurities out of the blood and for this purpose all the blood passes through the kidneys once every four minutes, day and night.

Kidney trouble in women affects the whole female organism sympathetically. It is these kidney impurities in the blood which cause that fagged-out, run-down, sleepless, restless feeling.

They make you irritable, easily worried and excited over trifles, and make you discouraged.

But don't imagine you have some incurable disease and that you cannot be well.

Treat the cause—doctor your kidneys—and by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, aid the kidneys to filter the impurities out of the system that are causing your trouble.

Grateful men and women over the entire world are now finding untold relief and thorough cures by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They afford just the assistance the kidneys require to help them in their work of filtering the blood, and they are so safe and gentle in their action that the weakest invalid or the youngest child may use them freely. Do not be discouraged. Your trouble may be kidney trouble, and if so, it is curable.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses.

We know that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills (which are sold by all chemists) will help everyone suffering from kidney or bladder trouble, and we will gladly send a free sample box to anyone who mentions this paper. Address: Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE,

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all Stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPAREED ONLY BY

BEYNON & Co.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

"I have pleasure to say I have derived benefit from your Indigestion Cure "ACORIDINE." I suffer so much with wind which rises to my chest and causes me to belch and I get so distressed. Please send me two more bottles."

Sholapore. (Sd.) MRS. B.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

Tuesday.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the North-west Frontier Districts and slightly to briskly Northeast India Burma and the north o the Bay, while it has risen slightly to briskly in the central parts of the country. ight precipitation has occurred in the West Himalayas and Submontane districts, and a few light local falls of rain in North-east India and North Burma. Bhamo reports nearly 1-2 inch Dehra Duo, Simla and False Point 1-4 inch. Fine weather is likely generally in the Indian regions during the next 24 hours. A few light local falls of snow may however occur in the West Himalayas and rain in East Bengal, Assam and North Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind, a brisk rise in Berar and at Ahmednagar, Poona, Hyderabad (Deccan), Aurangabad, Khandwa, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Jhansi and small changes elsewhere. The barometer is from '06 to '09 in excess of normal in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, and 05 to '09 in defect in the Madras Presidency.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Bombay and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum still remain in large defect of normal at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Jeypore and Ajmere.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear almost everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather on and off the Coromandel Coast appears to be in an unsettled condition. The falling tendency of pressure in the Indus Valley indicates the existence of a disturbance in the Persian Gulf.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·973
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	66·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	55·4
Dew Point	46·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·458
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	75·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	59·6
General Direction of Wind.*	N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles	377

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The High-class

ARDATH

SMOKING MIXTURE

Has no Equal in Quality.

2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb., 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb. Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

☞ OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.

D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, Eng.

HARVEY'S

REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.

The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness .....Per bottle Rs. 2-12 and 5 0

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... Per bottle 1 14

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS.

The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring, &c., ... Per packet 1 14

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.

The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition ..... With Ball 2 12

" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder

An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.

For renewing the Hair on injured surfaces. ..... Packet 1 2

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.

PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.



CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.

(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)

Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.

Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imogen, 2453 tons, Captain J Elward, will sail to-day for Caddalore, in ballast.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2157 tons, Captain J J Beckerley will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Marca, 4457 tons, Captain R V Kelway, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Thermsto, 2326 tons, Captain R Teesgma, will sail to-day for Amsterdam and Leith with a general cargo.

THE steamer Falls of Keltie, 2159 tons, Captain G King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal,

THE steamer Gloamin, 2248 tons, Captain J W Leamouth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi, with a cargo of sugar and timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3434 tons, Captain W S Curran sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 109 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Fothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour on Monday evening the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr N Smith and 58 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 5899 tons, Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Miss Marshall, and Mrs A F Mackenzie, Hajee G E Dahlgrin, Mr E Croil, Mr and Mrs Marshall, Mr Madsen, Mr S Hirst and one deck. For Singapore—Mr S B Ranji. For Hongkong—Mr Nisan, Mr H D Kendall, Mr and Mrs Savage and two children and one deck. For Shanghai—Mr Marks, Mr Lewis. Miss Phillips and one deck. For Sydney—Mr A C Webb.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6.	Bulimba s	Kilpatrick ...	Bussrh, Jan 23
7	Gloomin s	Learmouth ...	Trieste, Dec 21
	Falls of Keltie s ...	King	Calcutta, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Rome s	de Guy	Rangoon
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Persian Gulf
	Ranee s	Corran	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Malta, Peters, for Shanghai
" Themisto, Tunsma, for Leith, &c
" Imogen, Edward, for Coddalore
" Marca, Kelway, for Antwerp
" Lord Kelvin, Beckerley, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shadwell, for Antwerp
" Bulimba, for Zanzibar, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Forbes left Liverpool on the evening of the 5th.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Victoria arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 4th.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Syria arrived in London on the morning of the 5th.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's Himalaya arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 6th.

The Clan Macauley left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta on the morning of the 6th.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Den of Airlie s—110 bales wool H A M Cosman; 500 cwts rowraseed 1200 cwts cottonseed and 1200 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 1005 cwts myrabollams A Mahadeo; 203 cwts myrabollams P Jethabboy; 9000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Britannia s—60 bales wool S Janmahomed.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—4 bales yarn J Duxbury and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macleod s—225 cwts dilseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—101 cwts gum G Sejpal; 2238 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—16 bales hemp M Somjee.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—7000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Marca s—60 bales hemp E Comerey; 501 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales hemp The Bombay General Trading Co; 75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 cwts castorseed N Khsiraz and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Doo Balduino s—2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed John Fachiri.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Camp Santa Cruz, February 8, 1905.

1 The annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 11th instant, at 4-15 p m at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Review order Khaki Bandoliers and Puttles to be worn.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(3) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).

2 Candidates for the Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a m to-day (Wednesday) the 8th instant at Camp, Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

3. There will be Commanding Officer's parade daily during this week at 6-30 a. m and 5 30 p m at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

4. Members are requested to avail themselves of the train leaving Colaba at 4 p.m. Bombay Time daily.

(Special arrangements have been made to run the train from Bandra to Santa Cruz).

5. Detail—Orderly Officer for Wednesday—Major D J Sharp, V D, and Lieut H R Rylands.

Battn Orderly Sergt for Wednesday—Sergt A D'Silva.

Battn Orderly Corpl for Wednesday—Corpl M Chapman.

6. Match IX, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company (Cyclists):—

No 5913 Cyclist W O Hunter.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 8, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—

Thursday to-morrow 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound—Proficiency Class.

No 2 Coy—

Thursday to-morrow 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.

E E Coy—Thursday 9th instant to-morrow inspection by the Officer in charge Sub-Marine defences in India, when all men "must" parade.

Launch leaving Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

2 The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 11th instant at 4 p. m. at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Members are requested to make a point of attending this parade.

Members who cannot parade at the club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Puttles not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

MR. REID, the Federal Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, would seem to resent sometimes the obtrusion of young men in the political domain. Recently, while speaking in the House, he ejaculated at an exciting moment: "Am I to be debarred from public life because the people differ from me on that subject?" An obliging member promptly interjected. "And on every other subject;" whereupon Mr. Reid, in a rage, retorted, "I had had an honourable career in public life when the hon., member was in knickerbockers, and—" The remainder of the sentence was fortunately lost amidst the laughter and cries of "Shame!" from those who remembered there were ladies in the gallery.

To Cure Horse Ailments

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 6.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 11-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	107	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Refaced Rupee Paper	85 13-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 15-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	61 1-2	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16	= + 1
Berlin	20·49	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·88	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade	2 1-2 per cent	= do
Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 17 7-16 J.-F., sellers dull

WHEAT—

Afloat for U. K. 2,730,000
White Delhi 31 1-4 J.-F. sellers
White Karachi 30 J.-F., sellers } firmer
Red Karachi 29 1-2 J.-F. sellers

HAPPENED—

Yellow Cawnpore 34 A.-M. nominal
Brown 31 3-4 F.-M. nominal } quiet

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 33 F.-M. buyers firm.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·01 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 5-8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 14,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
3·88 —1	3·93 —1	3·97
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·00	4·02 —1	4·04
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·06 +1	4·07 +1	4·08 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	17,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·75 + 15
Futures, month of March	7·43 + 31
Do. do. July	7·59 + 22

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 7-16 +3-16
Futures, month of May	7·46 +34
Do. do. Aug.	7·55 +28
Tone at close	firm.

Advanced owing to Bull support and short coverings.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 6th February, 1905:—

Cotton	13,92	5 bales.
Wheat		cwts.
Linseed	11,457	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,622	"
Gingellyseed	12,334	"
Poppyseed	23	"
Groundnuts	539	"
Castorseed	1,415	"
Rice	15,222	"
Myrabollams	5,539	"
Cottonseed	1,257	"
Mowrseed	59	"
Gram	2,907	"
Joowar	6,760	"
Maize	9	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin ..... Rs. 7,50,000
Ex s s Macedonia from Alexandria.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownagger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 13-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

BOMBAY, FEB. 7.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4
Do	6	co	do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		138
Shanghai	30	do	do	194
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

Cash	98·7
1st Settlement 1st March	98·7

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone. Firm.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 11 0
Rapeseed.—Tone. Firm.	
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5 3 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	6 5 0
Castorseed—Tone firm.	
Ready	29 0 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone	
Howree Khandesh	Rs. 44
15 per cent Mixed	43
25 per cent. "	42
50 per cent. "	40
Black Kutnee "	37

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— firm.

Estimated sales	bales	10,000
Imports	do.	11,000

Fet-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·97 +9	4·02 +9	4·06 +9
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·09 +9	4·11 +9	4·13 +9
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
4·15 +9	4·16 +9	4·17 +9

COTTON.—The market opened very firm to-day, following home advices and prices have further advanced. At Colaba the market was entirely closed this afternoon out of respect to the late Sir George Cotton.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	11	5	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	15	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	20	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	5	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	22	18	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	78	71	176
Total plague deaths to date...	279,799	231,851	
Same date last year	64	54	129

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
35	13

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,359 as against 1337 during the previous week. Of the total number 452 died of plague, which showed an increase of 44 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 938, which included 264 deaths from plague.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of [the sender) is Re. 1 for six] lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BANYARD—January 30, at 10 Government Place, Calcutta, the wife of W D Banyard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—McPHERSON—February 2, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev C R T Winckley, Stuart William Wilson, eldest son of A B Wilson, Registrar of the Legislative Dept, Govt of India, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Major James McPherson, of Cults, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—January 30, at the Paper Mills, Lucknow, of Fever and Hyperphyxia, Charles Walter Edwards, aged 55 years 5 months and 21 days.

RUSHTON—January 30, at Cawnpore, Norman Bruce Rushton, Asst Engineer, P W D, fourth son of Ed Rushton, of Delhi, in his 28th year.

STANES—January 30, at Coonoor Thomas Stanes, suddenly from heart failure caused by a fall from his pony, aged 63 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 1-33m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-22a.

First Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Junior Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Police notify the possession of a silver toe ring, a silver anklet, two silver taviz, a silver wala and some currency notes, which are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

THE MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.—Gentlemen who voted for Mr. Motilal Khanji at the bye-election of the Bhuleshwar Ward on Monday and who were asked to attend the Commissioner's Office on Wednesday need not now do so as the challenges against their votes have been withdrawn.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—At the opening ceremony of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Buildings on Monday, further donations as under were made towards the funds of the Institute:—Jamnadas Maneckchand Gandhi and Sons, Rs. 501; Ruttonjee Khimjee and Co., Rs 401; Mr. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff, Rs. 251; Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Rs. 251; Mr. Mowji Govindjee, Rs. 101.

THEFT IN THE FORT.—Panachund Premji, a Hindu broker, residing on the fifth floor of a house at Frere Road, reported to the police on Monday the theft of a cash-box containing gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,920, from a cupboard in his room. On a search being made currency notes of the value of Rs. 700 and a gold ring were found lying on the floor of the room. The theft seems to have been committed during the absence of the complainant and his wife from home between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. on Monday.

THEFT BY A SON.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sadashiv Ramchundra, a Hindu, was charged with stealing his mother's saree of the value of eight-annas. The accused stole the garment and was attempting to dispose it of in the bazaar, when he was arrested by the police. The mother in her evidence stated that the son wanted two annas, but as she had no money she permitted him to sell the garment. The Magistrate disbelieved the mother's evidence, and convicted the accused, and taking into consideration the fact that the man had been in jail twice before, sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURIED UNDER TIMBER.—On Monday afternoon a number of labourers were piling up heavy teak-wood planks against a bamboo prop in the compound of the Textile Mill off Purbhadevi Road, when the pile suddenly collapsed, burying under it one of the labourers named Ramabai, a woman, aged twenty-two. It appears that the woman first noticed that some of the planks were on the point of giving way and raised an alarm. The other labourers took the warning and ran away from the place, but before the woman could get off, the planks came down and she was buried under them. When the planks were removed the unfortunate woman was found to be dead.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.—Jairam Bhica, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with theft of Rs. 140 in cash belonging to his friend Nanka Bhicoo. It appears that the complainant and the accused lived together in a room in Chuckla. On Saturday afternoon last the complainant locked his box which contained the money and went out, leaving the accused at home. On his return about an hour after he found the box open and the money stolen. The accused had also disappeared. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused the same night. The money was recovered from a Hindu, to whom the accused had given it for safe custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM COCAINE POISONING.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquiry regarding the death of Bhanji Coomersey, a Hindu, aged twenty-five. The evidence showed that the deceased had been convicted four or five times of theft. He had no fixed place of residence and maintained himself by begging. On Monday evening he was found lying unconscious on the verandah of a house at Khand Bazaar, Dongree. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on his clothes being examined two packets of cocaine where found in the pocket of his coat. He was detained under treatment, but did not recover and died a few hours after admission. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to cocaine poisoning. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from cocaine poisoning, but under what circumstances that drug was administered to him there was no evidence to show.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1905.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

THE territories within the Central India Agency have not much exciting to report of their administration of the past official year. The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley had supreme charge and seems to have a capable staff under his direction. General improvement appears to be the rule, and there is no room for complaints of any moment. Gwalior reports a satisfactory diminution of crime. Only twenty-one dacoities were committed in the whole of the State, as compared with fifty-one in the previous year. Of these, seven took place in the Malva Prant, which is under the Political Agent, Malva, one in that portion of the State that is under the Political Agent, Bhopawar, and thirteen in the portion of the State under the Resident at Gwalior. The decrease of crime is considered to be probably due to recovery from famine, better concord between the neighbouring States in the matter of surrender of criminals, and the action taken by the Gwalior Durbar against the Mewati gang in concert with that of Bhopal, with the result that the leader, Alof Khan, was killed in July 1903, a large number of his followers were arrested and the gang broken up. In the section of the report referring to Indore, Mr. Bosanquet credits the late Maharaja with prescience in his dealings with the Khasgi Estate. For some time it was separately administered, but the late Maharaja transferred the administration to the State. The revenue, public works and other establishments were treated as independent of corresponding departments of the State. But the Resident has followed up the late Maharaja's scheme by amalgamating the whole with the general system, in the interests of economy and efficiency. The keenest interest is apparently taken in the development of Indore's resources during its new Maharaja's minority. A retired Deputy Conservator of Forests of the Central Provinces has been employed, introducing scientific methods of silviculture. Trained subordinates have been appointed and the various forest areas, including those previously controlled by the Revenue Department, are being carefully examined to decide which should be permanently reserved; the demarcation of blocks and the completion of working plans will follow as soon as possible. The people have been denied the liberty of indiscriminate felling which was ruining the forests, but forest duties have been revised and simplified.

On the subject of the reductions in State servants, to which we referred some time ago, we find that the mounted police were reduced from 1,013 to 437, with a saving to the State of nearly a lakh of rupees a year, though whether with increased efficiency is doubtful. We read that "other measures of reform had been introduced into the department, but various reasons, including the discovery, with the aid of the Central Provinces Police, of three important criminal organisations whose depredations had embraced a large area for many years, led the Council to apply for the services of an expert from British India to thoroughly overhaul the police system." The Holkar Imperial Service Lancers have had to make way for a transport train of two hundred carts and five hundred ponies with a cavalry escort two hundred strong. The Public Works Department has been reorganised. A competent staff is being gradually recruited, works in progress have been measured up and examined and numerous projects are under preparation. Attention is being chiefly devoted in the first instance to the main lines of communication and to the provision of suitable public buildings throughout the State. A scheme of primary education has been prepared; medical requirements increased and the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, have been formally adopted, suited to certain alterations in details to suit local requirements. These include the recognition by the State Courts of convictions by British India Courts. A sensible diminution of crime is reported, although the desertion of Indore City during the plague furnished an incentive to housebreaking and thefts. In regard to settlement, we learn that summary measures have been introduced into three districts, the main features being a general reduction of wet rates and the extinction of numerous cesses. These concessions, coupled with the right newly given to cultivators to relinquish portions of their buildings, are said to have afforded salutary relief to the ryots. In the Indore District the revenue demand has been reduced by thirteen per cent. owing to the remission of wet rates on land cultivated with dry crops through no fault of the ryot, together with a return to fallow rates on fallow lands recognised by the settlement of 1881, and certain other concessions. Financial success is reported, the income having amounted to Rs. 57,83,276 and the expenditure to Rs 56,83,081.

Bhopal reports that a summary settlement of land revenue for a nominal period of five years has been carried out and that it is understood, as soon as the finances permit, a regular settlement is to be undertaken. In Rajgarh the most important feature of the past year was the commencement of operations for a settlement of the land revenue. Of late years the lease of the villages was put up to auction, but this practice has been stopped and patwaris have been systematically trained. An enquiry into the monetary claims against the State has been completed, and arrangements have been made for the payment of all claims that were pronounced valid. The same State reports a general run of considerable progress, and the substitution of British weights and measures for the three different kinds which have hitherto been in use. A financial improvement is also noted and an increased efficiency in management. From Kurwai we learn that the State is indebted to the tune of over two lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at six and a half per cent., to a firm of bankers at Ajmere, and to extricate it from this load of debt will require very careful management. As regards Basoda, we find that a number of complaints were received against the administration of the Chief, "and some of these complaints were well founded." Bhopawar Agency reports satisfactory progress in all of the States. The Jhabwa State is congratulated on its prospects, and it makes prominent mention of the development of its manganese deposits by Messrs. Kiddle, Reeve and Company. Export has hitherto been hindered by the difficulty of obtaining carriage for the transport of the mineral from the mines to the railway, but the licensees are laying down a tramway for this purpose, and the works are now forming a centre of population where none formerly existed. The quantity of mineral available is officially reported to be very large, and there is every hope that their deposits will form a valuable enduring source of benefit to the State. Malwa, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and Rewas seem to be enjoying a full mead of prosperity, and there is no apparent reason to expect any turn of the tide in their good fortune.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

AUSTRALIA has become somewhat alarmed, not only at the fact that its population does not increase naturally in the ratio that it ought, but also because the continent fails to attract immigrants in anything like the numbers that are tempted to Canada, the United States and South Africa. Victoria is the only one of the Australian States that does not complain of a dearth of population, but there, after the gold output began to decline, special measures had to be taken to foster industries and retain the people attracted in the first instance by the gold discoveries. It is now the case that, so far from Victoria having room for more settlers, many of its young people emigrate to the other States, where wide lands await the immigrant. Western Australia is trying to solve the problem for herself by offering inducements to emigrants from neighbouring States, but much wider action is necessary if the habitable but empty places of Australia are to be adequately peopled. The subject is recognised to be so important that a Conference of the State Premiers is to consider this among other questions during the present month. Meanwhile Queensland is taking some steps to induce British agriculturists to migrate thither, and it is understood that the Agent-General, Sir Horace Tozer, is returning to Brisbane to submit to his Government proposals for increasing the flow of immigration to the Colony. Canada has been able to attract so many immigrants, partly because of its nearness to Europe, but mainly because of the inducements which the Dominion Government offers in the way of assisted passages and grants of land.

If Australia desires to compete with Canada she must offer similar inducements, and the recommendations which Sir Horace Tozer will make to the Queensland Government are framed accordingly. He has been told that there are many English farmers with small capital who would emigrate to Australia if they could be sure that their money would not be frittered away in expenses before being settled on the land. Absence of security on this point induces them to stay at home, increasing the competition for small farms at high rents. An English farmer, who has had some experience of Canadian conditions, urges that Queensland should give a preference to married men with growing families. It has been found in Canada that a large number of single men sell the land granted to them as soon as they secure the title and drift to the towns. The social isolation and a general fault in the system of settlement of some of the newer districts appear to be the causes for this result. The experience of Canada, in fact, shows the need of settlements sufficiently close to admit of easy co-operation, and of the grant of land in sufficiently large areas to be profitable. In the scheme for the settlement of British agriculturists in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies the necessity for giving the settlers social interests has been recognised by the adoption of the county system under which families from the same home county will be located near each other. It is suggested that this system might with advantage be adapted to Australian settlement. So far as Queensland is concerned, Sir Horace Tozer will recommend the Government to pay half the cost of immigrants' passages and that free grants of land be offered. He considers that in certain districts 250 acres would not be too much to give. He will also recommend the adoption of the best features of the Canadian system of receiving and advising emigrants on arrival in the country, and the establishment of recruiting agencies in the United Kingdom, as well as increased advertisement of the attractions of Queensland. In the interests of the Colony the scheme is one of paramount importance, and in the stress of conditions in England the Home Government is almost equally interested in schemes which tend to relieve the pressure of population and reduce the causes of want of employment.

THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT.

THE report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1903-04 shows a satisfactory decrease in the number of dakaities committed. The principal feature of the year was perhaps the general success that attended the finger-print system, and Mr. Kemball, the Assistant General Superintendent in Rajputana, has expressed great praise of the care and attention bestowed on the system by the Kotah, Jodhpur, and Bikaneer Durbars, whose impression slips, he states, compare most favourably with those which are received from British districts and are models of cleanliness and accuracy. These encouraging remarks will perhaps induce the Udaipur, Banswara, Sirohi and Jaisalmer Durbars to introduce the system into their territories. There was a general decrease of crime in the Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad Agencies which may reasonably be attributed to cessation of famine conditions. It affords gratifying testimony to the recuperative power of the people. 138 dakaitis were committed in the Native States of Rajputana, as against 346 in 1902-03. Property valued at Rs. 62,334 was reported as plundered, of which property valued at Rs. 2,427 was recovered, fifteen persons were killed and 102 were wounded. The decrease in the number of casualties during the year is attributed to the improved administration in Banswara and Dungarpur and to the diminution of internecine quarrels among the Bhils, which were so prevalent in the year succeeding the famine. Information was obtained during the year regarding the habits and hiding places of the well-known dakait leader, Goinda Bedar, who had been wanted by the department and the Nizam's police for years, and who had been arrested more than once previously, but had managed on each occasion to effect his escape, once by cutting down a Police Jamadar who had seized him. He was eventually arrested and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. This modern Robin Hood when being prosecuted made no attempt to deny his profession, and on being asked what dakaites he had committed, gave the names of thirty and said he could not remember all the rest. Vigorous action was taken during the year by the Bellary and Dharwar Police in conjunction with the Department against Kaikadis who were committing depredations in His Highness the Nizam's territory and the border district of Bellary, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur, with the result that most of the depredators were arrested.

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an Elective Trustee in place of Mr. Frank Ritchie whose leave of absence terminated on 26th January resulted in the re election of that gentleman up to 31st March when the period of Office expires.

A CORRESPONDENT interested in children's "howlers" sends some instances from the Secondary schools. One of the neatest mistranslations is from a girls' school, where "Communia damna gementes" was rendered "Uttering common damns."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th December amounted to Rs. 2,236, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 557. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th December were Rs. 44,767, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,135.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 24th December amounted to Rs. 16,692, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,114. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th December were Rs. 2,35,269, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 66,867.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th December amounted to Rs. 4,538 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,569. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th December were Rs. 71,778, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,588.

THE title of the Mysore United Gold Company (Limited) is to be changed to that of the New Exploring and Finance Company (Limited). As soon as the consent of the Board of Trade has been obtained to this alteration the directors will deal with that part of the scheme recently sanctioned relating to the unissued shares. One share will be offered to the shareholders for every share at present held by them.

CALCUTTA appears to be doing a great trade in coal just now, and we may, therefore, paraphrase Lord Beaconsfield's sage advice "Keep your eye on Paisley!" into "Don't lose sight of Bengal coal!" It is an industry with a future, especially when it obtains the monopoly of supplying sea-going vessels at Singapore. In the meantime, however, its most important market is Bombay which takes an average of 679,555 tons per annum, and in 1903, even took 881,806 tons. The amount of Bengal coal carried to Bombay is now well beyond the foreign imports—which is as it should be.

CALCUTTA, the capital of India, rejoices in the title—wholly undeserved—of "The City of Palaces;" it has, with more truth, been dubbed "The City of Dreadful Stenches," and now Howrah, a large suburb has been called "The City of Filthy Tanks." There are, it appears, 1,800 filthy tanks, themselves enough to constitute a grave danger to human life and veritable breeding grounds for anopheles; the roads and streets are bad and narrow, and so laid out that ventilation is an impossibility and efficient drainage equally impossible. The town is a disgrace to itself, says the "Indian Daily News," and practically unfit for human habitation.

WHO shall say that India is not moving when we hear that a company drawn from the upper classes of native Bengali society are about to produce "tableaux vivants" in Calcutta for the delectation of English audiences? The subjects proposed for illustration by a series of scenes are the life of Buddha founded on Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" and the story of the "Ramayana." The Bengali amateurs met with so appreciative a reception in their entertainment last year that they propose reproducing the pictures on a more elaborate scale. As several of the fairest and highest among their ladies are taking part in the performance, it looks as though the seclusion of women, that great barrier to social intercourse were about to collapse as suddenly as the walls of Jericho. The entertainment therefore will be sure to meet with a friendly response on the part of the English community. Apart from this consideration, however the tableaux, we are assured, show a very high order of artistic merit and far excel in beauty anything of a similar description that has been brought before the public in Calcutta.

PRINCE Gen-Loun who travelled in the United States recently, says the "Memorial Diplomatique" is considered the legitimate heir to the throne of China, both by descent and according to the Salic law, which holds good in China. He seems to have reaped more benefit than the other distinguished Chinamen from his visit abroad. Up to then he was considered only one of the "gilded youth," of Pekin but he is much changed. He was strongly impressed by the riches and power of the United States, and regrets bitterly his ignorance of English which prevented him from collecting information at first hand. Since his return to China, he has repeatedly declared that if he could make his superiors comprehend the vital needs of China and contribute to the advancement of his country in the path of civilisation, he would willingly sacrifice his very life to succeed in the task. He engaged professors at once, and shut himself up in the interior of his palace to study English industriously. When he returned from his mission, the Empress asked him in his first audience what post he would wish to occupy as a reward for his voyage, but he refused all appointments and asked the Empress to leave him leisure to prepare for his future task and first of all to learn foreign languages.

OVER-EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

A TALK WITH AN EX-STAFF OFFICER.

THE present dearth of officers—and the fact is incontestable—knocks the bottom out of the ex-Commander-in-Chief's demand for a large increase of officers on the reserve. "We can never hope to be ready for war," said Lord Roberts, the other day, "until we have a very large reserve of officers both for our home Army and for service abroad." In the same speech his lordship went on to insist upon improved military training and a sufficient supply of officers, "carefully" educated in their profession. Everything depends on our interpretation of that word "carefully," or, rather, on the meaning it bears among those who sit in power on our military affairs. But we can only judge of what they are going to do in the near future by what they are doing at present and what they have done already, and it is fair, we think, to give a voice to those who have long been watching the growing unpopularity of the service, and who think they can give a very good explanation for the present deplorable state of affairs.

A representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" has, therefore, interviewed an officer of forty years' service, mainly regimental, who has had experience of campaigning as a member of the Staff, and who cannot be accused of partiality towards either the old system or the new, or yet of any imperception as to what qualifications the British Army officer requires. He opened the conversation as he continued it, in a strain of warning rather than reproach, and a genuine regret that the Army should in any way lose its hold on the rising generation in our public schools. "I quite agree," he said, "with what the "Pall Mall Gazette" said on the subject the other day, when it remarked that to develop Admirable Crichtons is all very well, so long as we lose nothing of the old study, sterling stuff in rubbing it down. There is too much of the lecture and the interminable instruction course, too much pursuit of wind-spent and spavined theories. The School-master is certainly too much with us, so far as the British Army is concerned: and while there is no guarantee that he is raising a better type of fighting man than we have been accustomed to, he is assuredly going far to bore the older type into handing in its papers. It appears to me we are getting rather too fond of comparing our officers with the German equivalent, when it should be borne in mind that the conditions of their service are altogether different. The German officer rarely or never leaves his own country, and almost invariably stays within touch of his home; whereas the British officer, as General Lyttelton says, is 'called upon in the course of his career to face more varying conditions of climate, and to meet in the field a greater variety of races than any other officer in the world.' That was said in the General's speech to the Sandhurst cadets less than a month ago, and from an experience of British Army service more varied, perhaps than that of many Staff officers, I can testify to the importance of that remark and of the way in which the fact affects our military service. Many officers at a depot have been years abroad, and it is very hard that they should be deprived of a reasonable allowance of leave, so long as they do their work properly.

THE NEW ERA AND THE OLD.

"Let it be thoroughly understood that neither I nor any of the officers of similar standing with whom I have discussed the matter can be accused of having been idlers, nor of having been unsuccessful. Nor do we wish to underrate the importance of education, or to go back to the gallant type of forty years ago. The officers of that day were brave as lions in the field, but we may fairly admit that in peace time they were not expected to know more than their drill and barrack work. The officer of to-day does twice as much hard work as was done in those days, and he is always ready to do more, especially if it be out-of-door work of a practical and serviceable kind. But he feels, and not unnaturally, that he is being bullied by the education branch, and under this omnipotent scourge he is, as we all expected, beginning to kick. The consequence is that a great number of likely men, full of useful qualifications and a power of hard work, and perfectly contented with moderate rank, are leaving the service every day. Most of these men have seen active service, and several have served in at least two campaigns. They are generally excellent sportsmen, born leaders of men, and just of the kind that their men would follow, as they have done before, to the death."

"Is there any other cause," asked the interviewer, "besides this grievance of over-education?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and you will not mind my saying that one evil element at work is a section of the Press. Certain organs, with the best intentions in the world, I have no doubt, go to the length of persuading the outside public, the taxpayer included, that the ordinary officer is wanting in activity and knowledge; and this catchword, like so many others, gains attention in proportion to its reiteration, and not to the amount of truth it contains. Then, again, it is partly the fault of many officers themselves, who are perpetually indulging in a foolish and grumbling strain of talk, calculated to do no good to the grumblers, not their hearers, nor the service, nor anybody else. As a very old officer has put it to me: This kind of folly is not taken seriously by those who know what it is worth, because it is exactly at variance with the life and work of the men who give expression to it. All the isame, it is idle and mischievous, because it imposes on people who do not know the facts.'"

THE SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

"Are there as many vacancies," inquired our interviewer further, "as we are led to believe?"

"There are," was the answer, "and the number is not diminishing. There have been forty vacancies amongst the subalterns of the Brigade of Guards; and of the cadets who left Sandhurst at Christmas there was one aspirant for the Guards, and there were only seven for cavalry. I have consulted many qualified to speak, and I find among the higher ranks below the very senior, a prevalent desire to retire if possible. I also find the fact attributed, as I have said, partly to this craze for the so-called 'education of officers,' partly to an undue exaltation of this or that campaign a surfeit of schemes and war-games, and so on "ad nauseam." Young officers on two months' leave have been ordered to send in a fortnightly holiday task, and their seniors, already burdened with other duties and responsibilities, have had to take these 'home-lessons' in hand and correct them. Then, again, the examinations for promotion have been raised to an almost impossible standard. Twenty-one per cent., of the captain candidates and thirty-three per cent. of the subalterns were 'spun'—that is to say, ploughed, of course—at the May examinations of last year; and I shall be very much gratified and surprised if the results of the examinations in November do not prove quite as discouraging when they are published. Any number of good men have been 'spun' for their tactical examination for Lieut.-Colonel, and this again is a bad sign, not for the men themselves, but for the system in vogue. No allowance is being made for the horde of young officers who obtained free commissions in the war, and there is no sign of their getting garrison instruction. Where is the value of the education craze, if it is not to apply all round? It seems to be an instrument for retarding the advancement of young fellows who take up the profession of arms and work hard in times of peace, but it is no benefit, presumably, for others who are lucky enough to chance on a time of war, and sudden promotion accordingly. We are told that the proper school for these favoured ones is the regiment, and though I quite agree that this is feasible so far as India is concerned, I fail to see why the same principles should not apply to the pick of Eton and Harrow who leave school and try for the Army in the ordinary way. The retort is too often made that once in the Army there is no spare time and there are no appliances for teaching these luckier ones. Their work can be directed, improved, and criticised, but there is an objection to making the Army a place for crammers.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIAN REFORM.

PETERSBURG NOBLES' DEMANDS.

AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The St. Petersburg nobility have adopted by 158 against 20 an address to the Tsar urging him to summon the elected representatives of the nation.

THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

Assassination at Helsingfors.

SENATE OFFICIAL KILLED.

A remarkable feature in the situation in Russia is the constant spread of the strike movement in all directions.

Warsaw and Lodz are generally quieter, though occasional disturbances take place and work is still suspended.

The agitation is increasing at Tiflis and Batoum.

Sanguinary conflicts have taken place between the Police Cossacks and the revolutionary mobs in the streets at Tiflis.

The strike is spreading on the Trans-Caucasus Railway. Troop trains proceeding to Batoum have been derailed and the line cut by strikers.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

A man disguised as an officer has assassinated M. Johnsson, the Procurator of the Senate, at Helsingfors and wounded his son. M. Johnsson was a Finn, but intensely unpopular as a pronounced pro-Russian.

His assailant has been arrested.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The assassin of M. Johnsson at Helsingfors is a former student at the Helsingfors University and has latterly been living in Sweden.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S MOVEMENTS.

Return to the Fleet.

Admiral Togo has left Tokio to rejoin the fleet.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Raised in France.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Negotiations are completed for the issue of a five per cent. Russian loan in Paris of nearly one milliard francs. It has been entrusted to the same firms which negotiated the previous Russian loans in France. It is understood the whole loan has been placed, but the rate of issue is not yet stated.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

Returning from the Front.

TO CONFER WITH LORD KITCHENER.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki says that General Sir Ian Hamilton has started for Japan en route for England. He breaks the journey in India to confer with Lord Kitchener.

General Kuroki and his staff entertained Sir Ian at a farewell luncheon. General Kuroki made a most cordial speech on the occasion.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

The Incredible Torpedo Story.

SAVING RUSSIA'S FACE.

A ROYAL YACHT FIRED UPON.

One of the foreign Admirals on the North Sea Inquiry Commission, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that while the Commissioners were at present convinced of the Russian good faith in reference to the torpedoers, the Commissioners were unable to believe there were any. The Admiral said he expected the decision would be such as to enable the Russians to walk out with their heads erect.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

It is stated in official circles in Paris that a fact hitherto undisclosed to the North Sea Commission is that the yacht of the King of Greece when proceeding from Denmark to France at the time of the North Sea incident was fired upon by the Russian fleet. His Majesty told the story in Paris, saying hat "If they took my yacht for a torpedo-boat, how much easier it must have been to make a mistake with trawlers ?"

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

AN INCREASE OF RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

An increased reserve of 25 per cent. of the aggregate number of officers for the Executive Branch of the Royal Indian Marine has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. An addition of 5 officers to the establishment is involved, and two of these will be Commanders and three Sub-Lieutenants.

THE TEA MARKET.

A special cable, dated London, the 6th inst., to the "Englishman" reports some improvement in the Tea market, and quotes four pence three farthings for common clean whole leaf.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The expectation which was entertained that Lord Curzon would hold forth at the University Convocation here next Saturday upon the vexed question of the Univerity reform in this country is to be disappointed. It is now understood that though His Excellency will be present at the meeting, he will not speak. The Indian press here continues to attack the Government of India upon the subject of the University Bill which is to be passed next Friday in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, but little interest seems to be taken in the matter in European circles.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS IN CALCUTTA.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg is a guest at Government House, Calcutta, and His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India and Madame Le Maire at Belvedere.

Lord Lamington arrives on Sunday.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

Lady Curzon will be in Calcutta for a week or ten days probably before proceeding up-country.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The following consolidated rates of pay have been sanctioned for General Officers and Colonels on the Staff Commanding Brigades :—Major-General Rs. 2,340 per mensem ; Brigadier-General Rs. 2,100 ; and Colonel on the Staff Rs. 1,800. The pay of Brigadier-Generals at present Commanding Brigades will not be reduced, and that of Colonels on the Staff will only be raised when Brigadier-Generals are appointed on the new rate.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

POONA, FEB. 7.

The light this morning was fairly good and with a light wind to start with. Those who fired early fared well. For the British Championship, Lance Corporal Mosely tops the score with 34 points. He started with an inner and the rest were all bulls. Lance Corporal Heyward, 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, with a good try came in second with 33 points. Sergt Covell, 1st B B and C I Volunteers, and Lance Corporal Doherty, Seaforth Highlanders, tied for third place and shared the prize. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Western Command, accompanied by General Dorien-Smith, Commanding the Quetta Division, visited the camp this morning, remaining there for some. The following are the results :—

British Championship, 800 yards. Lce Corpl Mosely, 2nd R Scots, 34 points, Rs. 50 ; Lce Corpl Heyward, 1st B B Vols, 33, Rs. 30 ; Sergt W B Covell, 1st B B Vols, 33, Rs. 15 ; Lce Corpl Doherty, Seaforth Highlanders, 33, Rs. 15 ; Sergt Sim, A and S H, 33, Rs 10 ; Sergt Major Renton, M I School, Poona, 33, Rs. 10 ; Sergt Scott, 1st B B Vols, 32, Rs. 5 ; Sergt D Millon, 1st B B Vols., 31, Rs 5 ; Colr Sergt Johnstone, A and S H, 31, Rs. 5 ; Colr Sergt Ewan, A and S H 31, Rs. 5 ; Pte Hunter, A and S H, 31, Rs. 5 ; Captain Faulkner, C R, 31, Rs 5. Three others made 310'

During the afternoon a cool breeze was blowing. A large number of spectators turned out to witness the matches, Sir Archibald Hunter, and Generals Dorien-Smith and Richardson being present. In the extended order competition the Royal Scots knocked all the plates down and won the first prize, the 93rd Highlanders being second. The Officers' Cup was won by Lieutenant Henderson, 125th Rifles, with a good score of 92. The following are the results of the afternoon's shooting :—

Match 23—Officers' Cup. Lieutenant Henderson, 125th Rifles, 33 points at 200 yards, 28 at 600 yards, 31 at 900 yards, total 92, won the Cup value Rs. 150 ; Lieutenant Price, 125th Rifles, 33, 23, 32, total 88, won the silver cigarette case. Also competed—Captain Tweedie, 93rd Highlanders, 32,30, 20, total 82 ; Captain Goring Jones, Nagpore Volunteers, 31, 27, 21, total 79 ; Lieut James, 104th Rifles, 30, 27, 19; total 76 ; Captain Marshall, 93rd Highlanders, 24, 27, 24, total 75 ; Colonel Carey, East Lancashires, 31, 27, 16, total 74.

Match 50.—Native Championship, 800 yards. Sepoy Tournament, 108th Infantry, 31 points Rs. 30 ; Hav. Major Shankar Nasi, 103rd M. L. I, 24 Rs. 25 ; Hav. Tejsing, 104th Rifles, 34, Rs. 20 ; Pte. Sherkey Khan, 108th Infantry, 33, Rs. 10 ; Naik Fazil Khan, 125th Rifles, 33, Rs. 10.

Match 5.—Extended Order Competition. The Royal Scots won the first prize of Rs. 100 presented by the Lieutenant-General.

Match 38.—Extended Order Competition. The 43rd Regiment won the Rs. 100 presented by the Lieutenant-General.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Prior, 44th Infantry, officiates as Commandant of the 13th Rajputs, vice Colonel Fairbrother, whose tenure is about to expire.

Lieutenant Cochrane, Indian Army, on half pay is permitted to return to India on restoration to the effective list and is posted to the Eastern Command.

Captain Campbell, Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, has been granted eight months' combined leave.

Major Richardson, 14th Sikhs, is appointed Second-in-Command of the 15th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Crozier, 2nd South Staffordshire, is posted to the Eastern Command on appointment to the Indian Army.

Major-General Pearson, Commanding Derajat District, proceeds on three and a half months' leave from March.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, 8th Rajputs, is posted for employment as Boundary Settlement Officer, Central India.

Major Stuart, 125th Rifles, and Captain Thompson, 26th Punjabis, are granted an extension of one year each as Assistant Transport Registration Officers.

Lieutenant Mackie, 117th Mahrattas, is transferred to the 54th Sikhs as Double Company Officer.

Major D. G. Prendergast, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, has been selected for the appointment of Commandant, Pachmarhi Depot, for the current year.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Second Lieutenant G. H. W. Lacon, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant J. F. Halliday of the 4th Battalion.

On arrival in India, Captain F. M. Watling, R.E., will be posted to the Western Command.

Captain J. C. MacSwiney, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been appointed Adjutant of his Battalion.

Lieutenant E. G. Hall, 108th Infantry, has passed an examination in Mahratti by the obligatory test.

Major J. S. Baumgartner, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Commandant, Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Major Sherer, Leicestershire Regiment.

The following Officers have been granted leave out of India :—Major W. Hudson, 80th Carnatic Infantry, for one year ; Lieutenant H. F. Gordon, 18th Tiwana Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, for eight months.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

French Impressionists.

"MRS. DERING'S DIVORCE."

A GERMAN FARCICAL COMEDY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

A VERY interesting exhibition of pictures by famous French artists of the Impressionist School opened on Monday at the Grafton Galleries. They have been brought over from Paris by M. Durand Ruel, who was among the first to realise the importance of the movement and to begin collecting the works of the Impressionists, a group of young artists who were treated as charlatans and madmen by the official rulers of taste in France in the middle and towards the end of the last century, but who, by their honesty and tenacity of purpose, succeeded eventually in breaking down the barriers of prejudice. At the present time pictures which were sold thirty years ago for a mere song are eagerly sought by connoisseurs both in France and elsewhere. Deliberately abandoning all schools and classical traditions, these artists determined to take nature as their sole guide, and sunlight as their main study ; they gave up the use of professional models, preferring rather to seek inspiration from peasant models amid rural scenery, as beauty attracted them less than characteristic individuality. They painted entirely in the open air, and limited their palette to the seven colours of the spectrum, aiming at producing effects of shadow rather by contrasts of pure colour placed in juxtaposition than by using the conventional greys and browns of academic teaching. Historical and symbolical painting they eschewed. The merits of these theories consisted in the freedom, fervour, and joy in painting, which they imparted to their votaries, and the brilliancy and purity of their colouring. The dangers lay in the experimental nature of the work produced under such conditions, the unconscious passing from realism to vulgarism and exaggeration, the expenditure of splendid energy and magnificent colour on unworthy subjects, and a certain disregard of the laws of harmony and composition.

The very origin of the name "Impressionist" is curious. In 1863 when the jurors of the Salon refused to admit the works of the little band of innovators, who had already made a great stir in artistic circles, the Emperor insisted that a room should be set aside for their sole use, called the "Salon des Refuses." Among the pictures thus hung was a sunset by Claude Monet labelled "Impressions," which excited the special derision of the public who crowded into the room to jeer at the new school of painting, and from that day forward the name of "Impressionist" has clung to any artist who has adopted the new theories and methods. But these pioneers cared little for ridicule ; it served only to cement their friendship, and in the end fame and fortune became theirs by sheer force of their talent and industry, unaided by State recognition. Edouard Manet, the strongest of the group, marked out by nature as their leader, was born in 1832. By the time he was thirty, his reputation was established, but he did not reach his highest point till 1870, and he died in 1883. He spent his earlier years in travelling, and his large picture, "Wandering Musicians," which occupies the place of honour in the ballroom of the Grafton Gallaries, was painted while he was still strongly under the influence of Velasquez. It is tremendously strong, but rather hard. In the same room may be found his large portrait of Miss Eva Gonzales, his "Beggar," his "Music at the Tuileries Gardens," his "Bar at the Folies Bergeres," and finally the great picture of Perthniset the Lion Killer, which won him his medal at the Salon the year before his death. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour by an old playmate, M. Proust, who had become Minister of the Fine Arts. Force rather than beauty marked Manet's productions, but in the paintings of Claude Monet, beauty is by no means neglected. He is still living, and his method of working is very interesting. He takes out with him a great number of canvases, and paints from morning till night, day after day, devoting only a short time to each canvas in order to note the exact effect of light at that particular hour on the same subject. Three studies of haystacks and two magnificent facades of Rouen Cathedral, painted by morning and evening light respectively, will be the first to attract attention. Some dead pheasants lying on a white table-cloth are extraordinarily well rendered, the sheen on the feathers and the modelling of the bodies of the birds being beyond all praise.

There are a great number of studies of cliffs and coast scenery by Monet in the third room, painted at Dieppe, Trouville, and elsewhere. The luminous hazy effects are more comprehensible than his midday colouring, which is almost too patchy and violent for English taste. His waves at Etretat and his canals in Holland prove the versatility of his genius. Cezanne, who lives a hermit's life in the south of France, paints still life with considerable brilliancy, but in a very primitive fashion, and his landscapes are even less conventional. Sisley was essentially a landscape painter of flat scenery. His great rivers wind among blossoming orchards between endless lines of poplars, and his red-roofed hamlets under transparent French skies are restful and harmonious among all the brilliant colour in the other artists' work in this room. Pissarro, who died last year, painted market-places in French towns, and birdseye views of Paris boulevards, besides landscapes and figures, but his work has less charm than Monet's, with the exception of one view on the river at Rouen. His small groups of figures on the staircase are very preferable to his larger pictures of peasants, which are coarse in texture and heavy in colour. Madame Berthe Morizot, the only lady among the group of men, married Manet's brother Eugene. Her figures of girls and women are literally bathed in sunlight. The white sheen of the draperies and the subdued harmonies of her backgrounds give great value to the pearly flesh tints. Boudin, the oldest of the impressionists, painted admirable seascapes, of which the largest now on view, the "Entry into Havre" of a three masted ship, with grey sails against a pale sunset sky, is said to be worth £1,000. Born at Honfleur, he lived among the sailors and learnt early to notice the shipping and the light breaking through clouds and shining on the grey water. His groups of peasants on the shore and his reflections of boats are admirable. The brilliant Riviera sketches are no less true, with white breakers on a deep blue sea, giving the very breath of the "mistral" wind.

It would seem that the endings of plays have their cycles like other things. Twenty-five years ago hero and heroine, however much they might have fallen out ended by marrying and living happy ever after. Then came Dr. Ibsen and others, and taking marriage as the starting-point, showed the hero and heroine living anything but happy ever after. The upshot was separation, perhaps suicide. We now seem to have got tired of that and to be taking a step further in one way and backward in another. We admit that marriage means misery. The curtain rises on a couple leading a cat and dog life. Neither commits suicide ; if he or she did there would be a "double tragedy," as some contents bills phrase it, for the play would perish, too. But before the second act they are divorced. So far, we pay homage to Dr. Ibsen. Then comes the revolt, the throw-back. The hero and heroine come together again, each again finds the other indispensable, and the curtain falls on a marriage, a second marriage, which we are invited to believe will turn out better than the first. So we return to the old tag, "and they lived happy ever after." Such cases have been known, and it may be that marriage, like vaccination, may take better the second time. To make it convincing in the theatre takes a bit of doing.

In the first place, the troubles that lead to the temporary estrangement must be themselves of a temporary nature. Cat and dog will fight as often as they meet, and to separate them for a while is merely to afford them a recuperating rest between the rounds. In this respect we think "The Freedom of Suzanne" (where the re-union takes place before the decree nisi is made absolute) a sounder work than "Mrs. Dering's Divorce," a three-act comedy by Mr. Percy Fendall which Mrs Langtry brings from the provinces and the suburbs to Terry's. The action we may remark, is more leisurely than is that of the other play, Mrs. Dering is not so expeditious in re-exchanging the fire for the frying pan as is Suzanne. There are other important differences which throw derision on the contention that the one play was taken from the other, as the fact that whereas the reconciliation in Suzanne's case is engineered by her husband, Mrs. Dering looks after herself. Suzanne and her husband part company not because they are not ideal help-mates, but from the most trivial causes aggrevated into importance by interfering and injudicious friends. The Derings get rid of each other because, undisturbed by the third persons, they have tried to get on together and have utterly failed. She spends all her money on dress, and he spends all his money, and time, on cards and, well, to put it mildly, pleasure. He absents himself from home for weeks together, during which he is seen in company with ladies whose mode of life is not notoriously platonic. If he has not given his wife grounds for divorce he is a fool.

The divorce has its effect on both. Mrs. Dering eschews pleasure, but she still takes a pride in her dress, though she affects a widow's weeds, which become her mightily. He looks out for a wife with money, and selects, for the second Mrs. Dering an unattractive and repellent person, who can scarcely appeal to his passion. The Hon. Miss Susannah Verner visits Mrs. Dering that she may inquire of her the character of the man on whom she has thoughts of bestowing her wealth. The sweet things Mrs. Dering says she jots down in a note-book. Then, Mrs. Dering, by engaging hereself to a tame cat, so works on Captain Dering that he suffers a revulsion of feeling. The two remarry and live—"Happy ever after ?" The facts hardly suggest as much. The person to be congratulated on the final turn of things seen is Miss Verner. Perhaps our dramatists will take up the tale as it is here left, and show us a repeat marriage more disastrous than the first, a second divorce, with the husband as petitioner for a change, and a happy ending in two consequent marriages, in which hero and heroine will find mates better suited to their respective requirements.

The piece is not very strong, but it contains several amusing scenes of more than usual freshness. Mrs. Langtry as Mrs. Dering exhibits her wonted fascinations and displays a humour which we have never known her show before. Mrs. Langtry has another good point. She speaks beautifully. This nowadays is a rare accomplishment for an actress or an actor. Of old, the profession was an authority on dress, deportment, and enunciation. Those days are passed. As to dress, they deliver themselves over to the costumier. As to deportment, that one really beautiful thing we recall of the last two years was old Mrs. Alfred Mellon's bow at the Billington benefit. As to enunciation, every visit to the theatre sets one's teeth on edge. Mrs. Langtry speaks pure English, and it is grand to hear it. Captain Dering is played by Mr. Leonard Boyne. For the reasons pointed out it is not easy to commend this character to our sympathies, and Mr. Boyne is never at his best on first nights. The one other character of moment is Miss Verner, of which Miss Beatrice Ferrar, very properly, makes the most. A crowded audience was pleased.

We assume that Mr. Arthur Bourchier has some intention of producing an English version of "Ein Rabenvater," "The Unnatural Father," since it was by his kind permission that the German company produced this farcical comedy yesterday evening. It is certainly very funny in German, and amused the audience vastly, but we doubt if an English audience, familiar as it is with "The Importance of being Earnest," would care for this much less subtle and less delicate treatment of the same theme, even though the fun is better sustained in the last act than it is in the last act of the English play. Neuendorf (Hans Anderson) is a middle-aged man with a middle-aged wife, Adelheid (Betty L'Arronge), and it is their silver wedding-day. Zenkert (Adolf Walther), a crony of Neuendorf's, has called to bring a little offering and congratulate the couple. Taking advantage of what is a great occasion in Germany, he tells Neuendorf of an unfortunate money transaction he has had with a certain Herr Habick of Salzwedel, and Neuendorf, in a fit of openhandedness, gives him the money to discharge the debt. Openhandedness is often accompanied by almost foolish openmindedness, and so it is in this instance, for Neuendorf explains that he got the money from his close-fisted wife by pretending to her that he had an illegitimate son, which little fiction has provided the inventor of it with money to make trips to gay Berlin, ostensibly to visit an important business friend, for many years before the opening of the play.

Zenkert, struck with the brilliance of the idea, goes off to make use of it in his own family wives, who keep the purse-strings apparently being common in the Waterland. The complications that ensue when Neuendorf's wife insists on his writing to his supposititious son, and mistakes the young man Gustav (Hans Stock), who has come to propose for her daughter, to whom he is already, secretly, engaged for this same son, and, therefore, the sister of her daughter Nora (Callista Marvin), are, of course, quite farcical, but also quite amusing. They are heightened by the entry of Zenkert's wife, Charlotte (Ida Weiss), in great distress at her husband's confession that he has an illegitimate daughter ! When first the mother and then the father of Gustav are brought upon the scene and told that Gustav is Neuendorf's child the fun reaches its height, for Gustav's father Major Rhoden (Rudolf Leyrer), produces a pistol with which to destory Neuendorf, who thereupon explains that it is all a mistake, and the returned letter having come back conveniently from Herr Habick of Salzwedel (the name and address given as his son's by Neuendorf), marked "Gone away; an embezzler," Neuendorf disowns the son, and is left stigmatised by his wife as an unnatural father. The playing of the men's parts was very good all-round, and special mention should be made of Fraulein Betty L'Arronge, who played the good-hearted old wife excellently, also Fraulein Rosie Grawz, who, in the small part of a servant, contributed a good deal to the amusement of the highly delighted audience.

THE LATE MR. G. K. REMINGTON.

"THE Shaughraun" writing in the "Indian Planter's Gazette" in reference to the late Mr. G. K. Remington says :—There are few people who realise what polo in India owed to the late Mr. Remington. He was one of its first exponents in Bombay, what time it used to be played in Manipuri fashion on diminutive tats on the Cooperage. When the pony height was raised and the modern game was introduced he continued to be in the very first-flight and "Nick" Symons, "Zit" Remington, Adair Craigie and Tink Barton were a quartette of Civilians who could hold their own with the best Cavalry teams in India. Bombay in those days was a great and important polo centre and the deceased sportsman largely influenced by his prowess and enthusiasm the success of the tournament. It was example such as his that served the arms of that great Bombay Gymkhana team, composed of Allen Arthur, Cecil Gray Tink-Barton and Pease, which for the first time in the history of the tournament won the Cup against the opposition of the best Military teams in the West. Alas ! it was also the last time that the Club was ever able to hold its own, before the glory of the meeting departed perhaps for ever. There were good players to the fore afterwards who looked to the veterans for advice and direction, notably Prevost, the Grahams, Burder Ellison and Percy Fischer, but they lacked the "elan" of the old brigade Remington and Craigie did all they could to save the tournament, but circumstances into which I need not enter were against them, and it died out.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S SPEECH.

WE gave yesterday a summary of the speech by Sir James Monteath at the closing ceremony of the Bombay Exhibition. We reproduce to-day the full text of his remarks :—

You will in the first place allow me to thank the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas for the too complimentary manner in which he has referred to myself. In the absence of H. E. the Governor, where other engagements would not permit of his being present, I was, of course, round to accept the honour of presiding on this occasion, but I cannot flatter myself that either on this occasion, or on other occasions referred to by Mr Vithaldas, I shall have been of material practical use. I make this declaration lest you might think that there is an element of self laudation in what I am going to say. I am nevertheless obliged to him for the kindly spirit which has led him to say what he has just said. I am greatly indebted to the Committee for the beautiful souvenir they have given me of perhaps the most interesting and useful project which has come within my experience in this country. The proverb that 'speech is silvern but silence is golden' would in my opinion be true, although not perhaps so neat, if it read 'speech is silvern but silent work is golden.' At any rate the success of this Exhibition proves to demonstrators the truth of the latter proposition. I venture to say without fear of contradiction that all who are here and all who have in any way co-operated in bringing about this success are anxious to do and try to do what they can for the good of the country. Some of us are paid for doing it; others much more laudably do it gratuitously. Unfortunately there is much disagreement as to many measures and projects—whether they are for the good of the country at all and it results in much vain disputation in the course of which energy which might be usefully employed is dissipated in clouds of words. There are even worse consequences than waste of breath and ink when acrimony is aroused and one section will believe of another nothing but what is bad. But when people who are anxious for the public welfare hit on means towards it about which they can agree, then work takes the place of words with such results as we have witnessed here. There may be dispute whether the extension and improvement of industries rank highest amongst the country's needs; there can be and is no dispute that they are greatly needed for its advance in material prosperity. No one can question the utility of having a larger proportion of the people engaged in other pursuits than agriculture and having fewer to divide the profits of cultivation and no one can question the utility of showing an agriculturist how he can increase and improve his produce.

BARRIERS TO PROGRESS.

As the Hon Mr. Vithaldas pointed out when the exhibition was opened there is within the country material for the production of all that man can desire, and there is practically no limit to the extensive of industries if only the needful skill to utilize the material would be important. Ignorance in all its firms in the strongest barrier to progress. There may be and indeed has been, as we here know with I fear the usual result, discussion as to the most efficient method of dealing with one or other form of it. But there can be no dispute that the first essential to advance is to let producers witness the best products and the methods of producing them and to let consumers see where there wants can best be supplied. That as Mr. Vithaldas has told us, the primary object of the exhibition and it was an object for the accomplishment of which all who are anxious for the public want and who had time to spare from their ordinary duties could join with a whole heart. The object has been accomplished in a very satisfactory degree. The wealthier classes have seen here the best specimens of workmanship and a desire to possess the like will create a demand which cannot fail to extent profitable employment. The industrial classes have seen products of a quality of which they never before dreamed and they have learned how they can be produced. They have seen implements and heard of methods by which the results of their labour can be enormously increased. The ladies' section, we are, particularly glad to hear, has shown how women can be profitably employed otherwise than in course outdoor manual labour which we would like, if possible to see made unnecessary for them. Even the interchange of ideas as to their several methods and their results between people who have come from all parts of the Presidency cannot have failed to show them the possibility and advantage of much improvement. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas has told us that well over half a million of people have visited the exhibition. No doubt a large proportion came mainly to see a grand spectacle and to share in the amusements provided. The success of the water chute, for which I understand he with great public spirit made himself financially responsible, is evidence of that fact. But innocent enjoyment is itself a blessing and if the exhibition had done no more than brighten for a little the lives of many, particularly of the toiling masses who visited it in the last week, it would have been well worth doing.

ADVANTAGES FROM THE EXHIBITION.

A very large number have however, gained the practical advantages I have indicated. No doubt these do not form a large proportion of the millions even of this Presidency, and if any one has expected an immediate extensive revolution in the matter of improved industrial processes, he will be disappointed. But knowledge of a kind which has been gained acts as a leaven which will eventually leaven the whole mass, the leaven will be slow and free doing, for it will be counteracted by the conversation which is in general in people whose mental horizon goes little beyond the limits of their own villages, but even conservation of that kind will not stand long against demonstratal self-interest. I verily believe that the good which has been done by this exhibition will live after it and will not be interred with its remains. Those who have been instrumental in bringing it about have as their reward the satisfaction of long lasting usefulness. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and Khan Bahadur Murzban took a part so prominent that it could not be concealed; others have been such silent workers that we did not know exactly what their part was, but we did know that they contributed in effecting a magnificent result. The veil has been lifted a little to-day and generous and well-earned acknowledgement has been made of the services rendered by many, and amongst others by officials both those serving under Government and those serving under local bodies. I need add nothing to what Mr. Vithaldas has said so well about the officers of the Agricultural and Health Departments and the display of articles made in the School of Art and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institute speaks for itself. But if I may, I should like to call special attention to the effect of Mr. Ryan's highly interesting and instructive arrangement and description of excellent specimens of forest produce because the Forest Department is one of the best abused Departments, of the Government service and because I think many people must now have been disabused of the idea that it is nothing but a nuisance. It must have been a revelation to them that it makes available such excellent material for both practically useful and ornamental purposes. It is intelligible that the ignorant should feel restrictions with some because like Mr. Boyle Roche they may not see why they should sacrifice anything for posterity since posterity has done nothing for them, but I hope this is another form of ignorance which this exhibition has done something to dispel. Possibly in more cases present interests are unduly sacrificed to future interests—all departments and officers are liable to err—but I can vouch that taking posterity into account, the guiding motive of the Forest Department is, like that of all other Departments, the greatest benefit to the greatest number. I am sure I am voicing the opinion of this vast assembly when I say that all the members of the Committee and all others who have devoted time and energy to this exhibition have well earned our congratulations and the gratitude of the whole community.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AT an ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvemnt of the City of Bombay held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's Offices at Esplanade Road, presided over by Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, consideration was given to a circular on memorandum by the Chairman explaining, in reference to counsel's opinion, the Trust's position with regard to the exceptions taken by the lessee's solicitors to certain clauses in the draft agreement in respect of the proposed Theatre Building on plot No. 42-45, Hornby Road Estate. It was resolved that the original contract should be carried out, but the Trustees agreed to the third clause standing as amended by the solicitors to the lessees, and that in consideration of the delay which had taken place in the matter, a six months' extension of the time for the building be given, provided the work was taken in hand at once.

THERE is still living in Edinburgh a gentleman, Mr. George Croal, who was present at the famous dinner of the Theatrical Fund in Edinburgh, in 1827, at which Sir Walter Scott publicly acknowledged himself to be the author of the "Waverley Novels." Mr. Croal, who is a nonagenarian, was sixteen years old at that time, and he believes that he is the only survivor of those who listened to Sir Walter's memorable acknowledgment. The announcement did not come as a surprise ; it had been expected that Sir Walter would make it. Mr. Croal has vivid recollections of the "Wizard of the North."

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

THE TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same special jury.

Carl Gottfried Rudolph Von der Linden was placed before his Lordship and a special jury on a charge of murder and attempted murder. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. D. B. Binning conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. Gill, foreman.

Mr. E. Comber	Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Lalljí
Mr. Alexander Tosh	Mr. Dosabhoy B. Kharas
Mr. G. M. Wilson	Mr. Shapurji F. Colah
Mr. Thomas Sharples	Mr. John Pollard

Mrs. Leah Von der Linden, in answer to the Judge, said nothing was said by the accused before the shot was fired, nor was anything said to him. When she went to her mother, the latter was still sitting in the chair with her head bowed down. She and her mother lived in the same room in the flat where the crime was committed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness identified a letter dated 18th December 1903 written by her to her brother in Bombay, in which she expressed a wish that her husband might be taken away by lightning, and that she would then know that God was good to her.

Only a week after your marriage you wished that your husband should die; why was that ?—He threatened three days after the marriage to cut his throat with a razor. He threatened me also. My husband paid my expenses and my mother's to Bombay, and I came here with his consent. In that letter to my brother I did not explain the reason why I could not live with my husband.

You have been a barmaid for many years; do you repeat your statement that your husband got drunk ?—Yes, I saw him drunk many times. Before he married me he said he was a teetotaller.

The Judge: Did you see your husband drunk three days after you were married ?—Nothing very much, I often saw him drunk after that.

To Mr. Binning: Three days after my marriage my husband asked me to mend his clothes. I did so. There was no quarrel on that occasion. Six weeks after that he was given in police custody because he was drunk. There were quarrels every day. He found fault with everything. Sometimes it was my fault. Up to the time I left him to go to Bombay, that was in February, he gave me his pay and paid the rent. When I left Singapore I was on good terms with him. (A letter written by witness from Colombo was put in.) I expected my husband to come to Bombay and live with me.

When you came to Bombay did you tell your brother that your husband was an infamous man ?—I said a bad man. I did not tell Favel that. When accused came to Bombay he gave me Rs. 200. We did not take him in my brother's house, because there was no room. We lived about a fortnight with Mr. Favel.

Did you call your husband a—liar ?—I called him a liar.

Did you tell him much more disgusting things ?—No. On one occasion accused offered to brush my dress. He then said he could not do it. He chucked away the dress and called me a very bad name. He got employed in the Government Dockyard on Rs. 5 a day. He got frequently drunk after that. On one occasion I threw the coffee-pot in his face. On the 15th September 1904, it was a Jewish holiday for two days, when no food was cooked, but I did cook for him. I don't remember telling accused about that time that I had no stockings. On one occasion he slapped me very hard, and I threw the coffee-pot at his head. I did not hit him over the eye. My mother was present on that occasion; she did not say "I am the only one who can be a mother ; she can get a hundred husbands, but I am the only mother." I went to hospital for ten days. I did not accuse my husband of having given me a disease. About the time I got a summons against my husband in the Police Court, we had got a doctor's bill for treatment of my mother, and I said my brother would pay the bill. Accused told my mother to leave the house. He had told her several times to leave the house. On that occasion he gave me a slap and a black eye, and I was bleeding from the nose. (Mr. Binning read the information filed by witness in the Police Court.) I did not tell the complaint-writer that the reason of the dispute on that occasion was that accused had told my mother to leave the house. My mother never said to me "Why do you not leave that man ; you can get more in a night than that man can pay you in a month." After that we went to live with Mrs. Goldmann. I don't know what Mrs. Goldmann was before she married. I know Mrs. Turtel Tober, otherwise known as Lily Blake. After my separation my mother used to make jackets. I was promised two jobs, but those who promised were afraid of my husband.

In your petition to the Magistrate you said you would support yourself. How, did you propose to do it ?—I intended to work for myself.

In what way ?—As a ladies' hair dresser. I never told a friend that I earned five rupees one day and ten rupees another. It is a fact that whenever my husband wrote to me, it was in kind terms.

Counsel read to witness the letter the accused had written to her. She said she agreed with what her husband had stated that love begot love. She received the letter, which was kind in its tone, ten minutes before her mother was shot. She would have preferred to die by his hands than go and live with him again. She was afraid of her husband and kept the front door closed. Her husband's letter was read by her to her mother. Her mother did not suggest to her to rejoin her husband. When Police Court proceedings were pending, it was impertinent on her husband's part to have written a letter of reconciliation to her. This excited her. Accused did not come to the door and shout out three times. He did not come from the back-stair; coming between her and her mother, he did not say "You have got my letter; are not you coming back to me ?" Her mother did not say, "Don't go to that bad man ; you can earn more in one day than he can give you in one month." He did not then hand over the revolver to her, saying "If I am not good enough to live with you, shoot me." It was not true that in the struggle between him and her, the revolver went off. The shooting was not accidental. The Goldmanns, the Nadlers, the Favels were all Jews. Accused was an irritable man and a good shot. She had no idea why her husband shot her mother. He often said he would shoot witness.

Re-examined, witness said that her reason for refusing to kiss her husband three hours after her marriage was that she was not properly dressed and was just coming out of the bath. On her arrival in Bombay she told her brother what complaints she had against her husband. She could not state the complaints in Court. (Witness wrote it down and handed it in Court.)

Dr. A. V. M. King, Assistant Surgeon in the St. George's Hospital, said the wounds on Mrs. Von der Linden could not have been self-inflicted.

Cross-examined, witness said he was not an expert in gun-shot wounds, but he had a great deal of experience about them.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated the fatal injuries Mrs. Nadler had sustained, and added there was a bullet wound on the back of her head.

Inspector Simon Favel said that he knew Mrs. Nadler and Mrs. Linden 13 years ago and the accused since March last. When they arrived in Bombay he put them up. They left and again came back to live on the ground-floor. Since the black-eye incident, accused told his wife to go wherever she chose, but not to go to the police. Witness was searching for the accused since Mrs. Nadler's death, and he found him on the morning of the 17th January in an open goods wagon on the Carnac Bunder siding.

The Advocate-General read a letter from the accused's sister in Germany, dated 14th December 1904, in which she mentioned the complaint made by Mrs. Linden about her husband's behaviour. Another letter of 16th January last, written by the accused to the German Consul, was also read. In this the accused detailed his grievances against his wife since his marriage.

DETECTIVE DISGUISED AS AN ARAB.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, Inspector Favel said that as a rule he did not wear uniform; he was in the Detective Department. On the night of the 16th he was disguised as an Arab, looking after the accused. He was not at all afraid of the accused; he was afraid of the revolver. What he had said in the Police Court, when giving an account of the accused's arrest, was quite true. Accused pointed the revolver at witness; accused did not afterwards bring it out of his own pocket. Before accused could cover witness with his revolver, witness covered him with his. Witness knew accused pretty well ; he never saw him drunk. Very early in the morning Mrs. Linden came in his room. Mrs. Nadler informed him there was some dispute between the husband and wife over a doctor's bill. Witness could not say whether Mrs. Linden was of an excitable temper. Before going to Singapore Mrs. Nadler kept a boarding-house in Bombay. When accused tore up the "pad," he and Sub-Inspector Bodley succeeded in taking it out of his hands.

Re-examined, witness said that when they took it out of accused's hands Superintendent Grennan and five or six other police officers were present.

Sub-Inspector George Shewring was examined by the Advocate General. He said he had assisted Mr. Favel in arresting the accused. They

sprang into the wagon and each laid hold of one of the accused's arm. The revolver was taken out of his hands and given in charge of a policeman.

Cross-examined, witness said that Mr. Favel got into the wagon before witness did. While witness was getting into the wagon accused must have been getting up from the well. He was slightly in the accused's left; accused was not facing him. Accused gave himself up quietly without a struggle. Accused and Favel had some conversation in German before the revolver was given up. Neither Mr. Counsell, who was the informant, nor his clerk came into the wagon.

Re-examined, witness said the wagon was about seven feet high; the edge of the well of the wagon was higher than his head.

Mr. Favel was recalled by Mr. Binning; he produced several certificates about the accused's good service that were found in a search. These were put in.

Judah Nadler, Mrs. Linden's brother, who appeared to be ill, was then examined by the Advocate General. He was accommodated with a chair near the Jury-box by order of the Judge. He said he saw the dead body of his mother Mrs Nadler seated in a chair. Her head was thrown back; she was reclining on one side. Her face was towards the table in the room.

Cross-examined by Mr Binning, witness said that he did not know what Mrs Goldmann was before her marriage about five years ago. On hearing that his sister had gone to live with the Goldmanns witness was not pleased. Twenty-eight years ago his father died; previous to that he had become blind and infirm and his mother had worked hard for him. This was the "painful omission" he had written about in his letter to his brother-in-law the accused. His mother never tried on many occasion to get his sister to cease to be a respectable woman; such was not the reason for which he had used the expression "painful omission." On two occasions witness saw the accused drunk. He never said to the accused that if he (witness) went and tried to make peace between the accused and his wife, his mother would insult her. He did not try to bring about a reconciliation between the accused and his wife.

Mr. A. B. Hollis, examined by Mr. Lang for the prosecution, said that on the 14th the accused came into his shop and purchased a revolver and 22 cartridges. He identified the two bullets as similar to those in the cartridges. Accused signed his name as "C. Anderson." On the 17th two police officers and a gentleman in private uniform came to his shop and asked if he could recognise the weapon and the cartridges. He replied in the affirmative; he did not tell them whether the revolver had been fired. Mr. Jones and Mr. Favel were two of these police officers.

A. W. Pullin said he was employed in the Apollo Bunder hair-cutting saloon. Accused lived with him in his room upti1 2 o'clock on the 15th at Frere Road. In the morning accused asked him to write a letter to his wife. Accused gave him a rough dictation which he put into finer English. Ascused signed it. Accused then left, and witness saw him afterwards in the Police Court.

Cross-examined, witness said he had never seen accused "drink." Accused drank water. He said he loved his wife, but his mother-in-law "worried" him a great deal. Witness knew Mrs. Linden. He knew her and her mother in 1893 in Calcutta, where she (Mrs. Linden) was a barmaid. She, her brother and witness once used to work in one place.

Asher Goldmann said he worked with his brother Simon Goldmann and lived with him in Colaba Causeway. On the 15th he saw the accused at 5-30 p.m in an Iranee's shop opposite the new church sitting behind the door. Witness went in to buy a packet of cigarettes. Accused showed him his sister's letter, showed him photos, and said that the latter informed him of his father's death. He spoke also of his mother-in-law, who, he said, interfered between his wife and him. Moses David was with witness at the time. Witnes then went with David to the Bandstand. At about 6-30 p m, he saw Mrs. Nadler's body. Mrs. Linden was wounded. Witness was present when the bullet was extracted by Dr. King.

Cross-examined, witness said that accused complained that his wife had written to his family, and that Mrs. Nadler turned his wife against him. Witness, his brother, and his brother's wife went to pay visits to the accused and his wife. Accused was not drunk, nor did he commit an assault on his wife, nor was there any row.

Moses David, examined by Mr. Lang, said that he went with the last witness to the shop and sat down. Asher Goldmann was called by the accused near by; subsequently accused called witness too. Accused complained of his mother-in-law, strongly thumping on the table during the talk.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

SAILANA NOTES.

On Thursday last a review of all the regiments was held on the large open ground at Bodina, a village of the Rutlam State, writes our Sailana correspondent. It came off very successfully without any accident occurring. The troops presented an imposing sight and they appeared in the best of spirits. The General Commanding the Forces supervised the operation. In the evening a garden party was given by the Durbar in honour of the occasion to the General and all the military officers. Those present at the review as well as at the evening party included His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja Saheb of Sailana, Major L. A. Forbes, Political Agent, Malwa, the General Commanding the Mhow Division, Col. Godfrey, Commanding the 109th Infantry, Ahmedabad, Mr. P. Baburao, Dewan Saheb of Rutlam, Pandit Rajkishonji, Saheb, Dewan of Sailana, Mr. L. P. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Chief Judge, Sailana State, Mr. Harisingji, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Samaldas, Medical Officer, Sailana, Mr. Vakil, Principal Rutlam College, Mr. Muley, State Vakil, Rutlam, and several others. At about 4 p m. the guests began to arrive at the Palace. His Highness the Raja Saheb, Major L. A. Forbes, the Political Agent, the General Commanding the Forces and other gentlemen and military officers were all photographed in one group standing on the front verandah of the Palace. Afterwards the guests made a move towards the garden behind the Palace, where tea and light refreshments were served. His Highness freely mixed with the military officers in conversation and entertained them in a friendly manner.

About seven regiments have left Sailana, and the remainder will gradually move to their destinations in three or four days.

The Political Agent's camp will remain here up to the 8th instant.

The General Commanding the Forces left for Rutlam on Saturday morning.

The unfavourable weather has done a deal of damage to the opium and other crops in the fields, and the farmers are all disappointed, and they bitterly complain of their misfortune. The State revenue also will suffer, and it is a matter of great anxiety to the State officers and the Durbar.

NOTES FROM JAORA.

Jaora, writes a correspondent, is a Mahomedan independent state in Malwa with a revenue of about ten lakhs of rupees. Its capital town is Jaora, a Railway station on the R.-M. Railway. The population is about twenty thousand. The climate is fairly good. The town comprises some notable and handsome building, such as the Barr High School, the State Hospital, the Zenana Hospital, the Library with a beautiful small garden and a tennis ground in front, the Durbar office and a Judicial Court etc. A small river runs through the middle of the town, and as it passes along the hospital and underneath the bridge of the market, it presents a picturesque appearance.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb has finished his English education and has been learning the state work. His Highness has been a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps and takes interest in the game of polo, being himself a skilful player.

The State is judiciously and ably managed by the Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan Saheb, C S. I., assisted by Pandit Tribhovannathji Saheb. His Highness the Nawab Saheb will probably be installed on the gadi with full powers in a short time.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

REVIVAL MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Fred B Smith, of New York, is on a tour of Great Britain, India, and Australia in response to urgent and repeated appeals from Y. M. C. A leaders in those countries. He is now the chief secretary of the religious work department of the International Committee, and his evangelistic work for men has been no less striking than the service he has rendered hundreds of Associations in building up the religious work.

The significant feature of his campaigns is the way every one is followed up. In Derby a short time ago 110 men were converted in the great meeting in the Variety Theatre. In Glasgow the meetings were held in the Great Hippodrome; 2,300 men were in attendance the last night, and 262 expressed the desire to lead the Christian life. To come nearer home, we might say that at the three Bangalore meetings held recently 110 men professed conversion.

On the 15th January he addressed a meeting in the theatre Royal, Calcutta. The address dealt with three great social sins—Drunkenness, Gambling, Impurity—and is described as one of the most practical and powerful appeals ever heard in the city. At the end 151 stood up and signified their sincere desire to accept Christ and lead a Christian life. He will visit Bombay towards the close of this week.

MURDER OF A PARAMOUR.

SENTENCE OF DEATH COMMUTED.

The Hon. Mr Justice Russell and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Nathu walad Rama, who was convicted by Mr J J Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in January last, of the murder of a woman named Parvati and was sentenced to death. Mr V V Ranade appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadar V J Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr Justice Russell in giving the Court's judgment briefly stated the facts of the case. His Lordship said: It appears to us, excluding the confession of the accused, that there is evidence which would justify us in finding him guilty of murder. In the first place the accused was undoubtedly connected with this woman. This fact was not contradicted by the counsel for the accused. The accused was the last man seen coming from the house of the murdered woman. Then we have the fact that one of the witnesses says that, as accused went away from the house, he told them to look after the door. Then he goes on straight from the house to his brother Dhulia, and although Dhulia recanted the statement he made before the committing magistrate still we find him making a statement which we see no reason to disbelieve, having regard to the fact that it was a statement against his brother, namely, that the accused had told him that he had murdered this woman. We must have observed that statements made under section 164 and statements made before committing magistrates must be kept separate. The former must be looked at from a different point of view, not being in themselves evidence of the truth of the facts deposed to therein. Now, Rama says he saw accused leaving the house—this is what he says before the committing magistrate. Then we have another strong piece of evidence against the accused in the evidence of Yeshwant Narayen, police patel. He says he told Janardhan Constable, and Reva, revenue patel, to enquire about Nathu, the accused. Then he says next day the house of the accused, was searched, and that on a loft on the second floor a blood stained dhotar was found, and that nothing else was found, but that Nathu, the accused, was there, and that Nathu said there was a dhotar there. That, therefore, clearly shows that this man had concealed this dhotar in the upper portion of the house, and that he made this statement with regard to it. Under the circumstances, apart, therefore, from the confession, we are of opinion that the evidence shows that the accused did commit this offence. Then with regard to the confession, we do not think that there is anything which would tend to justify us in excluding it from consideration. In this confession the accused says that he was under the influence of liquor that was procured by himself. The fact that he thus brings himself within the provisions of the Penal Code does not exonerate him. Coupling this statement and confession we must hold accused guilty of murder and confirm the conviction. Having found him guilty, we think that there are circumstances which justify us in deciding that the capital sentence should not be confirmed. In the first place, drunkenness or condition of liquor is no excuse for the crime We must have regard to the fact that the accused and the murdered woman had some liquor in her house. There seems to be no premeditation in the matter. The adze in question may have been lying about, and supposing the statement of accused is true that he saw Tanaji Patel in the house, this may have inflamed him, and he might have picked up the adze and committed the act. Then again, there is no suggestion that the crime was committed for any purpose of gain. He did not take away any ornaments or rob anything. The crime was committed when he was under the influence of liquor, and without any premeditation. Under the circumstances, we commute the capital sentence into one of transportation for life.

THE AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

PARTICULARS OF THE ORIENT COMPANY'S NEW OFFER.

The negotiations with the Orient S. N. Company with reference to a new contract for the Australian-English mail service have again come to an abrupt conclusion. Says an Australian paper of Jan. 17th. At to-day's Cabinet meeting, which was attended by all the Ministers, with the exception of Mr. Drake, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Sydney Smith) submitted a new offer from the Orient S. N. Company for a fortnightly service, the subsidy to be £140,000 per annum, instead of £150,000 as originally asked. The Prime Minister (Mr. Reid) states that the Cabinet decided to authorise the Postmaster-General to inform the Orient Company that no offer in the neighbourhood of this amount could be entertained. The position is now just as it was some months ago. All that the Postmaster-General can be induced to say is that the Orient Company will, at any rate, continue its present time-table until April next.

Melbourne, January 19th. The Postmaster-General (Mr. Sydney Smith) is now preparing a time-table of the departures of steamers by which the Australian mails are to be sent to the United Kingdom at poundage rates. He is considering the advisableness of sending special officers with the first three or four steamers carrying mails at poundage rates, so as to ensure letters being delivered in London with all possible speed.

The postmaster-General states that he has no knowledge of the proposal, announced in this morning's London cable messages, of the Dominion Government to contribute £10 000 per annum towards the cost of providing a mailservice between Canada and Australia. He is at a loss to understand what the cable message means.

Adelaide, January 19th.—Special interest attached to the departure of the Orient-Pacific mail steamer "Orotava" to-day, which is the last of the line to convey Australian mails to England under the old contract, although two other steamers and possibly a third, will call at Largs Bay on the homeward voyage. There seem to be little probability according to a statement made by the Adelaide manager for the Orient Company of a satisfactory arrangement being concluded with the Commonwealth Government, and the evidence points to an early abandonment of Largs Bay as a port of call. In order to fulfil contracts with apple shippers, the "Ormuz" or "Ortona" will touch at the anchorage to take in cargo and passengers, but so far it is doubtful that the "Oroya" which, in ordinary circumstances, would sail on February 2nd, will do so.

Speaking at the Fremantle Trades Hall, at a gathering of unionists, arranged for the purpose of welcoming Federal Labour members who are at present on a visit to the State, Mr. W. H. Carpenter M. H. R for Fremantle, referred to the mail contracts. He said that he had noticed that the negotiations with the Orient Company had been ended but he had no fear that Australia was going to suffer on that account. One thing which he did have some fear about, however, was he fact that negotiations were spoken of with reference to a proposed service via Vancouver. Whether, it was seriously intended, of whether it was simply a lever to work the Orient Company, he was not prepared to say, but he had that day consulted with some of those interested and had sent a telegram to Melbourne stating that Western Australia would strongly object to any arrangement by which the Australian mails would be shipped via Vancouver. The people of Western Australia were not ready to be placed in that position, and he did not believe that any Government in Australia would seriously propose any such course as that suggested.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next from Aden brings the following passengers :—

From London,

Branwell, Mr A	Nugent, Mr C E
Cox, Mr J	Penny, Miss
Cunningham, Miss	Ritchey, Mr J F
Cheyne, Lieut H B	Ryall, Major and Mrs
Cross, Miss	Relph Miss
Davies, Dr B	Thomson, Mr J H
Hilson, Miss	Venour, Mr and Mrs
Lobb, Mr C	Wheatly, Lieut L L
Lield, Miss	Ward, Major and Mrs
Lewis, Mr J L	White, Mr E B
Lield, Mr F	Wason, Miss
Matheson, Mr A	Waters, Mr H G

From Marseilles.

Burlton, Major R	Hoskyns, Lieut R
Blair Rev L L H	Hobart Hampden, Mrs
Copleston, Mrs and 2 Misses	Hawd, M J W
	McKewan Mr W H
Dorothea, Sister	Medley, Major
Denholine, Mr R	Oomsby, Major and Mrs
Forbes Mr A W	Rodger, Mr J
Gourlay, Lieut C A	Templer, Mr and Mrs and child
Grant Capt A	Wake, Mr T
Gunners, Dr E W	

From Brindisi.

Arnold, Mr	Meaden, Miss
Bamforth, Miss	Mackinnon, Mr D J
Forsyth, Mrs	Roberts Major J R
Tilsley, Mr C	Watson, Mr T
Irwin, Miss	

SOME REMARKABLE BETS ON THE WAR.

A great war always provokes a great outburst of betting on the events which form part in it, possibly because the gambler knows that in war, at least, the combatants may be relied upon to do their best. The Boer War and that between Spain and America both produced their crop of bets, but neither of them produced so many as the war in the Far East, where the contending nations are sadly bitten with the gambling spirit. In Russia even the charitable organisations have been joining in the general gamble. Thus a Moscow society for assisting the military hospitals organised a remarkable lottery in May last. A hundred tickets were sold at £10 each. Instead of a number each ticket bore a date from June 1 to September 8. The ticket whose date coincided with the fall of Port Arthur was to take £500, the remaining half going to the relief of the wounded. As Port Arthur was still uncaptured on September 9 the wounded got the whole sum. On the other hand many Japanese officers invented a truly tragic system of "death insurance." They betted before setting out for the front that they would be killed "usefully for the country" within a month. A Captain Motoni, for instance, betted £100, which if he "won" became payable to his widow. On the other hand, he was to pay £1 for every day he escaped the Russian bullets after the month had elapsed until the amount reached £100. A Russian cavalry officer, Captain Ilinsky, made a bet that he would travel from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur, make his way through the Japanese lines, enter the fortress, come out again, and return to St. Petersburg within six weeks. He accomplished the feat, and should have won £10,000, but unfortunately the banker with whom the stakes had been deposited failed in the meanwhile. Equally unfortunate was a Japanese officer in prison at Omsk, in Siberia. He promised to pay two kopeks (about 2 1-2 d. per minute for all the time that elapsed between June 1 last and the fall of Port Arthur. On the following 1st of October, as the Russian flag still waved over the fortress and he already owed a small fortune, he blew out his brains. Many bets have been made over Admiral Rojestvenski's fleet. A leading member of the staff of the great St. Petersburg paper the "Novoe Vremya" wagered £10 against £50 that the fleet would fire upon some other vessels before it quitted European waters. Thanks to the Hull incident, he won his bet. Castly, one may quote the unfortunate wager of Mr. Lomakine, a rich inhabitant of Moscow. After a good dinner, in a moment of pardonable patriotic enthusiasm he vowed to eat his boots if Japan had not begged for peace before last July 1. Another of the guests wagered 500 roubles he would do nothing of the kind. On the 2nd of July M. Lomakine commenced to pay his penalty. Fortunately he had not engaged himself to eat the boots at one meal nor indeed had any time-limit for the task been imposed. He had his boots cut into tiny strips, a few of which were cooked for him daily to eat with the rest of his dinner. He finished the pair of boots entirely by November 20. One would like to know what he did with the nails!

An Ootacamund correspondent writes :—"On the 20th ultimo, Mr. Edward Hadfield shot a sambur on the Seegoor slopes whose horns measure 42 inches, and are very symmetrical. The grass is ablaze in all directions around the Khundahs, and in some cases the conflagrations have entered the forests. Several elephants have lately appeared about Seegoor, and scared the villagers."

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

OVER-EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Yet it seems to me that the very thing that is turning our sons away from the Army into the more profitable channels of commerce is the fact that this spirit of cramming is only too rampant. All honour and the best of luck say I to the young fellows who got their commissions at the time of the war because there was need for them but don't shut the door on their equals simply because the war is over, and saddle them with an academic curriculum from which their luckier comrades are exempt. If you subject the service to inequalities of this kind, you will infallibly drive away the youngsters we want, and there will be more need for them than ever when the next war comes along.

THE ARMY AS A CALLING IN LIFE.

"And is the Army any the more lucrative in proportion as it becomes more difficult?"

"As a profession if that's what you mean, certainly not. An Army man of any experience will tell you at once that we do to-day five hundred per cent more work than we did a quarter of a century ago, and we do not receive a living wage. In the case of the Guards and the cavalry a man will tell you that he does not get enough leave to enjoy his private income. And here, I may say, there is a good deal of misapprehension abroad in the matter of expenses. The cavalry except for a few crack regiments of the exclusive order, is not necessarily so expensive as it was; but though a cavalry officer is not burdened with the old expenses, he could be relieved of many others if the right people were consulted—viz., the officers and commanding officers themselves. What is the use of fulminating orders about extravagance at mess, when the very next day an order is issued enforcing certain pettifogging alterations in uniform—alterations which are not improvements, and usually cost as much as the mess-bill for a month? By all means stop unnecessary expenses like coaches race luncheons, and so on, and help young fellows to make both ends meet on a small allowance from home; but stop all peremptory regulations as well, which interfere with a man's private affairs. They are ridiculous and irritating, and will gradually but inevitably drive out of the service many sterling officers who happen to be blessed with private means.

This shortage has already begun, and it has not finished, you may depend. Some of the best regiments of cavalry and infantry are losing many of their most promising captains and majors, several of whom have served in two or three different campaigns. It is hopeless at present to expect that the actual pay of officers will be raised, but much may be done if the authorities will use a modicum of common-sense and go for advice to the men who have been through the mill, and not consult theorists of every other profession. With the profoundest respect for the gallant Army Council, many of whom have proved themselves worthy leaders and administrators in war few of them, and fewer still of their immediate juniors, have done much regimental work; and though Lord Esher's scheme closely follows Admiralty methods, it cannot do so altogether. You see, a naval officer, in order to become an admiral, must have commanded many ships and have been in touch with officers and men in every situation; whereas to become a general regimental employment is not at all necessary.

"The result is, with all these adverse causes acting and reacting on each other, that the state of things inside the Army is getting desperate; while outside the Army parents and guardians are beginning to fight shy of entering their boys for Army examinations. It is impossible, considering what stubborn things figures are, and in what need the nation stands for the best and most devoted servants it can get—it is impossible, I say that responsible military men can be in a contended frame of mind. As a matter of fact, I know that there are senior men inside the War Office who agree with what I say, men who never make the mistake which seems to be actuating the present system—that of treating the new-comers as if they were children. The problem with far-seeing men is not how to create an Army of pedagogues and school-fed sucklings, or even how to establish a large but unattainable reserve. They will be satisfied if they can contrive to keep the Army up to its present strength, and this task is growing harder and harder every day."

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11,

ENTRY CLOSED AT 6 P.M, ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The Long Trial Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs Avasia and Bleach's br e g Testwood 5 yrs
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton by The Admiral—Glee 4 yrs
Mr T L Roberts br aus g Dumbell aged
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Signorina late Sonica by Sault—Dolly 14 1 3/4 5 yrs
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e h Applause late Prestwick by Enthusiast—Mesaus 6 yrs
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet aged
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's brjaus g Tubal Cain aged
Captain Talbot' br aus g Essington aged
Mr C P Graham's b or bo aus m Quaver 3 yrs
Mr W Moran's b aus m Caroline 6 yrs
Mr F Potter's b aus m Link by Padlock—Starlight 6 yrs
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi aged
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jem Cooper by Beauchamp—Coral 5 yrs
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist late Silenus 5 yrs

Arab Trial Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's b a h St Gatien 4 yrs
Mr A G D Bouse's b a h Nadir Shah 4 yrs
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorcad 13 3 aged
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13 1 3/4 aged
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 13 2 1/2 6 years
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2 aged
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Young Mosumma 13 3 3-4 aged
Mr G K's b a h Talisman aged
Mr G K's b a h Bendio 4 yrs
Mr Abdul Razack's g a h Young Cardigan 13 3 1/2 5 yrs
Mr Syed Rasul's ch a h Saheb 6 yrs
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 14 0 aged
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur 5 yrs
Mr A R R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0 aged

The Short Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs,

Messrs Avasia and Bleach's b e g Apology 5 yrs
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton 3 yrs
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick
Aga S Shah's ch e m Hyacinth
Mr C P Graham's b or b aus m Quaver by Carlyon—Allegro 3 yrs
Lt W Orr Paterson's ch aus g Prospector 6 yrs
Mr Cross b aus g Hillsborough 5 yrs
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e h Applause 5 yrs
Mr E C Ramshaw's b aus m Signorina 14 1 3/4 5 yrs
Mr E C Ramshaw's ch cl m Lady of Quality by Nobleman—Simonia 4 yrs
Mr Pearson's ch aus g Bankar aged
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant 4 yrs
Mr A S Oomer's b aus g Sundowner aged
Mr Thoma's b r e g Ural 4 yrs
Mr Finch's b asm m Balayense 4 yrs
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitreros aged
Mr A W P's br aus g The Earl aged
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi aged
Mr P F Fischer's ch aus g Nevermore by Kumasrah—Godolier aged
Mr R R S's b aus g Resident aged
Mr Artin a Essayie's bl aus g Koko 14 1 3/4 5 yrs

The Medium Trial Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Hoosain bin Talib's g a h Mahall 14 0
Mr A M shamlan's g a h False Start 13 3 3/4
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2
Mr Lumsden's g a h May Duke 14 0
Mr Marshall's b a h Epilogue 13 3 1/2
Messrs M Goculda's and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 12 3
Mr H B Pikes b a h Bandit II 13 3 1/2
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 12 3 1/2
Mr Jarcola bin Talib's ch a h Nusser 14 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nalnava 13 3 1/4
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh 13 3
Mr Ooeman Jamal's b ah Saizar 13 3 3/4

The Little Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr H S L Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 13 2
Aga S Saha's g a h Swazi 13 2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a Settler 13 1 1/2
Mr Nassar Abdoola's b a h Siraaj 13 1 1/2
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 13 2 1/2
Mr Yusuff Yunsee's b a h Yerbo 13 2 1/2
Mr Abdool Ganj's b ah Jan Alum 13 2 3-4
Mr Pearson's b a h Magna (bhatia 13 3
Messrs M Goculda's and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Mahomedbux Rahimbux g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2
Mr A S Nasrola's bl a h Sabeg 13 2 3-4
Mr G A Wahed's b a h Reflector 13 3
Mr Abdool Rehman's g a h Defiance 13 2
Mr R R S b a h Rose 13 3
Mr H R S ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr Syed Rashed's ch a h Shahoon 13 3
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 13 2
Mr A W P g a h Silver Prince 13 3
Mr F Ghaswalla's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Mr Asis bin Talio's g a h Goony 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 13 3
Mr Frost's g a h Bazar 13 2 1-4
Mr A A Ameer's ch a h Sarvan 13 2 3-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3

The Pony Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr P B Avasia's b aus m Solace 14 2
Mr W H Bass be e m Filbert 14 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Saheb's b e g Acodep Monk 14 0
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Signoria 14 1 3-4
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 14 1 3-4
Captain Sullivan's b e m Ladysmith II 14 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr G K's ch aus m Verbala by Gaulus
Mr W Moran's br aus g Arditi 14 2
Mr F Main's bl aus m Hazelnut 14 2
Mr P F Fischer's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2
Mr R R S's ch aus m Omelette 14 0 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayie's bl aus g Koko 14 0 3-4
Messrs Rowan and Taylor's b aus m Blackthorn by Tranby—Austrian Briar 14 0 1-4
Messrs Rowan and Taylor's ch aus m Lucrita by Jet D Eau Lady Teni 14 1

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6 February, 1905.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Races last Saturday were greatly interefered with the prevalence of unusually light weather.

In the "A" Class Yachts Race, the only vessel to complete the course was Eileen, who showed wonderful speed in the light airs, Melody also went round the course but having unfortunately fouled the Committee Vessel at the start she would probably have taken second prize, as none of the yachts came in till long after dark and even then had not gone round the course.

None of the Yachts in the "B" Class were able to finish in time. The Tomtit Class and Ships Boat Races with shorter courses were able to finish before the time limit, 6 p.m. Tomtit just succeeded in beating Lapwing and won the first prize, whilst Lt. Vibart in the R. I. M. S. Hardinges 30, foot Cutter won the Ships Boat Race.

This was the first Ships Boats Race to fill this Season and it is hoped that during the Regatta next week there will be full entries for these Races.

M. Paul Doumer, the new President of the Chamber, in his "Souvenirs," published the other day, of his term of office as Governor-General of Indo-China, tells a characteristic story of Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Deputy Governor of the Straits Settlements. After luncheon his host invited him to stroll round the garden, and at the same time apologised for the hat he was obliged to don. It was a soft grey felt, shapeless, deformed, and enormous. Sir Alexander explained that he was wearing it for a bet. It has also, he added drily, got into the papers. They write of nothing else, and while they are chaffing me for what I am wearing they haven't time to attack me for what I am doing. "Un joli trait," it struck him, "d'humour Anglais."

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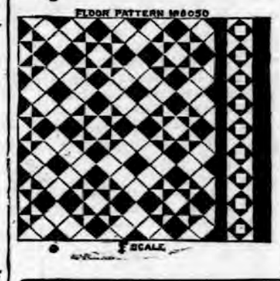
Angier's Emulsion not only soothes inflamed or catarrhal conditions of the throat, lungs, stomach and intestines, but it also promotes appetite, helps digestion, and greatly improves nutrition, building up the health and strength as nothing else will. It is positively without equal for the relief and cure of coughs, bronchitis, consumption, and all chronic lung affections and wasting diseases. It is wonderfully effective in building up the health of delicate children and of convalescents from any serious illness. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

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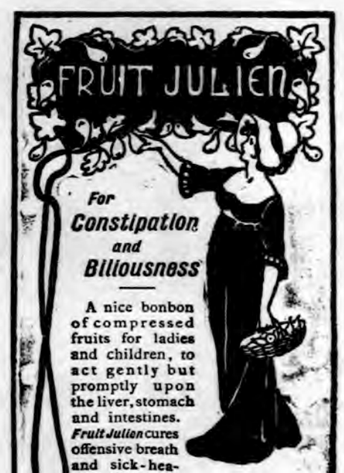
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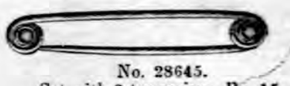
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Set with 2 turquoises, Rs. 15.


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Set with turquoise or opal, Rs. 18.


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Set with turquoises or opal, Rs. 11.
Also in smaller sizes.


No. 23290.
With pearl cluster, Rs. 40.
Pearl and turquoise ,, 45.
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All gold, Rs. 13-8.


No. 18334.
Pearls and turquoise, Rs. 24.


No. 11445.
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Set pearls, Rs. 8.

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THE PORT ARTHUR SURRENDER.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S NARRATIVE.

WHILE in Colombo, General Stoessel drew a diagram explaining why Port Arthur could no longer be saved from the enemy. He showed that all the forts save one were occupied by the Japanese, whose guns were placed in position on every side, only three miles from the old and new towns in which every house was shattered.

The garrison consisted of only 8 000 men capable of carrying arms. Some 3,000 of this number were unable to walk owing to their legs being swollen from scurvy.

There was no talk of surrender until shortly before this was decided upon. Indeed General Stoessel only called the council together to consider the question two hours, before word was sent to General Nogi. General Stoessel sent General Reiss on his behalf, and he was met by General Nogi's chief of staff in Eagle's Nest, a well-known position in Port Arthur. The Japanese leader had sent to General Stoessel requesting that only one man, armed with full powers to ratify the terms of surrender agreed upon should be sent to negotiate.

General Nogi said he did not want further delays or procrastination. General Reiss was given carte blanche. The Japanese officer sent by General Nogi spoke French and English. Reiss spoke French but while being able to read and write English could not speak it.

The terms of surrender were drawn up in English. Reiss said the Japanese were most liberal in the terms given and most courteous.

A general order was received from the Mikado that the Russians should be allowed to retain all decorations and be treated with all military honours.

Stoessel said that when he surrendered all he had left for himself and Madame Stoessel were a few tins of conserves. For three months not a man in Port Arthur had seen even as much bitter as would go on a finger tip. The General had ordered the destruction of 8,000 cases of vodka to prevent the soldiers getting drunk.

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

IT will not be inappropriate at this season to draw attention to the increasing difficulty of ensuring that some of the leading polo tournaments fulfil the objects for which they were inaugurated. Even in the halcyon days when in many regiments the playing of polo and polo tournament was the first consideration and the rest nowhere, it was not always possible to collect really representative teams to take part in any given tournament. This difficulty has nowadays very greatly increased owing to the much more serious interest which officers of all ranks take in their profession. Thus it very frequently happens that a tournament instead of being in any sense representative, fails to catch more than a few teams which either happen to be locally stationed or who by chance can be spared from their military duties. A Challenge Cup competed for under these mixed conditions can therefore hardly be said to fulfil the object for which it was presented originally. There appear to be two alternative routes out of this difficulty. The one is to make the official drill season, that is, from the 15th November to the 15th March with the exception, perhaps, of Xmas week, a close season for tournaments. The other is to entirely re-model the terms of some of the existing tournaments and by localising them secure more liberal entries. There are, of course, objections to both alternatives. Against the first it will be urged that this throws all tournaments into the furlough and leave season, a somewhat naive objection perhaps, which tacitly infers that though a pastime like polo may freely interfere with the continuity of military training it is heresy to expect it to interfere with an officer's leave! Against the second will be urged the breaking up of old associations, but here again the infraction is more theoretical than real, and as troops formerly stationed in limited areas become more and more scattered over the whole continent of India, possibly not coming within polo-playing touch of each other for a couple of decades, the faultiness of present conditions will become more and more evident. This, however, merely by way of suggestion; it is for those chiefly concerned to debate the pros and cons.—"Pioneer."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned investions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th January: Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 3, Chowringhee road, Calcutta. A submarine excavator. Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Improvements relating to the distribution of electric energy to apparatus capable of being operated by direct and also by alternating currents. The Central Cyclone Company, Limited of 343, and 345, Cable street, London. Improvements relating to furnaces fired with powdered coal. George Archibald Lowry, mechanical engineer, of 1194, Monadnock Building, Chicago. Improvements in cotton picking machines. Ralph Strarrett, contractor and builder, of East Orange Essex county, New Jersey. Improvements in and relating to cotton gins. Joakim Davii Seth Nahapiet, merchants, of No. 4, Swallow lane, Calcutta. Invention for destroying mosquitoes and germs and purifying the atmosphere, also known as deodorizer. William Bellow Evin, engineer, of Calcutta, and Gladstone Wyllie and Company, Commission agents, of 10 Clive street, Calcutta. Improvements in combined railway chairs and sleepers. Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol. Improvements in means for trolleys or vehicles to pick up and return electric current from and to conductors they traverse and obtain motion. John Taylor, managing director, of the firm of Mather and Platt, Limited, engineers, of Park Works, Manchester. Improvements in or relating to humidifying apparatus. Edward Launon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of Calcutta. An improved closing cap for kerosine oil cans and such like vessels and apparatus connected therewith.

A JOURNALIST'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. C. B. Fry presided at a dinner at the Authors' Club, at which Mr. H. A. Gwynne, the new editor of the "Standard," was the principal guest. In introducing Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Fry said that if he were to describe Mr. Gwynne in a few words he should say, he was the man who was always going somewhere else. He seemed to use England as a stepping-stone between Macedonia and Peru. He called England home, but he treated it as "not at home."

Mr. Gwynne remarked that there were two things he could not do—one was play golf, and the other [illegible] speech. He was once before the editor [illegible]. It was in South Africa. But it did [illegible] much experience. All he had to do [illegible] the bill of contents. He won [illegible] the occasion—he put up a bill of [illegible] thought was very fine indeed, [illegible] there was nothing in the paper [illegible] to the items on the bill. In [illegible]," he should endeavour to see [illegible]al and not from the party [illegible]rtainly was one thing he [illegible]l that was that in all mat[illegible] affairs, with the Army, [illegible]ere would never be any [illegible]

[illegible]on album" question, [illegible]o you consider the most [illegible]king has written, "The [illegible] pointing at you with his [illegible]ng, 'There he is!'" The [illegible]is reply is written is possessed by [illegible]reece, says "Chic" and it contains [illegible]ssions" of nearly every sovereign in the

SCENES of wild excitement were caused in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, by an accident which took place on the stage in full view of an audience of 3,000 persons during the first Act of "Carmen." Forty members of the chorus, men and women, were standing on the bridge over which Carmen makes her escape from the guard, when the structure snapped in the middle and collapsed, its living burden being thrown eighteen feet down on to the stage. Thirty of the forty persons were injured. Pandemonium reigned, women in the audience screaming and fainting. A group of choristers began to sing one of Listz's beautiful melodies, in order to drown the groans and shrieks of the injured. Fearing a panic, the Manager ordered all the exits of the theatre to be thrown open; the curtain was then lowered, and the work of extricating the wounded began. The stage carpenter, upon whom the blame was thrown, has been arrested.

"THE WHISPERED SECRET."

The most sober-minded among us, says a writer in the "Morning Post," must have relaxed sufficiently to play at one time or another the children's game of the "Whispered Secret," in which a story is told to one person in a room and passed on and on till at the end its last state can be compared with its first. But an article in the "Revue Scientifique" describes an attempt analogous to this which has been made by Mlle. Marie Borst to obtain a scientific estimate of the value of evidence. When a person tells in good faith the story of an event which he has witnessed, to what extent is his story a true one? Does his memory run parallel with the length of the story or is it inversely proportional to it? Does it vary with sex or age? Has it any relation to the witness's confidence? Mlle. Borst's attempt to answer some of these questions took the experimental form of showing a picture representing a scene of daily life to her subjects. The subject looked at it for a given time and then first wrote an account of what he saw, afterwards answering questions about it orally. Thus were secured both spontaneous evidence and evidence suggested by interrogation. Each subject was subjected to five trials extending over a period of six weeks and valous intervals were allowed to elapse between seeing the picture and being interrogated about it or writing about it. When the experiments had ended it was necessary to classify the results, and this was the difficult part of the work. Mlle. Borst noted false answers; correct answers, certain and uncertain; correct or wrong answers given under oath, &c. By means of these figures data were obtained on the following points:—The extent of the evidence, its faithfulness, the assurance of the witness, the influence of the oath, fidelity to the oath, &c. We need indicate here only the author's chief conclusions:—Entirely faithful evidence is the exception; every witness supplies from his imagination the omissions of his memory. About 10 per cent of the statements in a spontaneous disposition are incorrect. Suggested depositions are longer than spontaneous ones, but less faithful. Evidence improves by practice. Evidence is more complete and more faithful when given by women than by men. Finally, about one-twelfth of the statements in a deposition under oath are incorrect.

COSMOPOLITAN JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK.

Greek residents of the United States, who number nearly 150 000, have now a daily paper of their own printed in their own language. This paper, the "Atlantis," was founded twelve years ago as a weekly, and owing to the rapid increase of the Greek population it has been necessary to increase the frequency of issue from weekly to semi-weekly, tri-weekly, and (a few days ago) to daily. There is scarcely a European people who do not publish a newspaper in New York. There is even a Japanese paper, the "Japan and America," which (the New York "Evening Post" suggests) may fight on neutral American territory a journalistic war with the "Amerikansky Russky Viestnik," the New York Russian newspaper. The German papers are far the most numerous. In New York alone there are published forty German journals, dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, and these publications cover almost every interest dear to the German heart. They are religious, anarchistic, medical, comic, literary, and musical. Several of them are devoted to the interests merely of Germans from certain districts. For instance, there is the Hessen Darmstadter Zeitung, the Neue Preussische Zeitung, the Oesterreichisch Ungarische Zeitung the Sachsen Zeitung, the Schwaebisches Wochenblatt, and others. There are eleven Jewish publications printed in Hebrew, German, and English, and the papers devoted to English, Scotch, and Irish interests, though printed in English, impress the fact that the "native born" is not the whole population. The French are represented by the "Courier des Etats-Unis." The Italians have five papers, daily, weekly, and monthly, and the Spanish seven. The Bohemians have two dailies, the Hlas Lidu and Listy, and two other publications the Arablans have a semi-weekly called the Alayan. Other foreign papers printed in New York are the Hungarian Szabadsag, the Slavonic Slovak V. Amerike one Scandinavian and two Swedish papers and the Magyar Amerika Magyar Nepszava.

FRANCE AND THE GORDON BENNETT CUP.

AN UNHAPPY DECISION.

At the committee meeting of the Automobile Club de France, held in Paris on January 18th, the protest of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland in regard to the running of the Gordon Bennet Cup and Grand Prix International races was considered. It was unanimously resolved to adhere to the original proposal to run the two races concurrently. M. Rene de Knyff read the reply to the English club, which stated that the French club intended running the two races together as hitherto arranged.

The rules of the Grand Prix International were afterwards submitted and passed. The number of machines assigned to each country is as follows:—France 15; Germany, 6; England, 6; Italy, 3; Switzerland, 3; Austria, 3; America, 3; Belgium, 3—total, 42. The race will be run in the first week of July concurrently with the Gordon Bennett Cup race. The vehicles competing for the Gordon Bennett Cup will start first, in the order prescribed by the rules. The other vehicles will start in an order to be decided by the drawing of lots, without distinction of nationality. All entries for the Grand Prix International must be addressed to the Commission Sportive of the Automobile Club de France before March 1.

A special committee meeting of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland will be called in order to decide what steps may be taken.

A "DYING" WOMAN'S STRANGE VISION.

FROM THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE.

A sensational affair at Hapton, near Accrington, where a young married woman named Holden, who was supposed to have died in the early hours of one morning of January 16th and eight hours later was resuscitated by the efforts of Mr. Waddington, an Accrington undertaker, has excited much interest. An Accrington correspondent who saw the woman in her house found her manifestly improving though still very weak. She was able to talk freely, and stated that in the early hours of Monday morning she experienced all the sensations of a dying person. She felt certain at the time that her end was near.

Over the bed and about the house there hovered in her fancy a white bird, and on the table she saw a coffin. These things she believed were assuredly portents of death. She remembered her husband kissing her a tearful farewell, and after that all became cold and dark, and the rest was a complete blank, until she found herself being carried downstairs by the undertaker. Afterwards she could hear all that was being said by those about her, and could see distinctly what was going on, but was unable to give utterance to her thoughts.

Her husband, she said, had read to her newspaper accounts of the affair, and she rather enjoyed hearing the story, which made her laugh. She expressed great gratitude to the undertaker "for bringing her back to her children," as she put it.

Mrs. Holden personally verified the statement that this was the third time she had been laid out for dead, and said that when she was fifteen years of age her parents had made all arrangements for the funeral, and applied for the insurance money. She added that she had never felt afraid of being buried alive.

The death certificate is now in the possession of an Accrington publican.

THE "Militar Wochenblatt" estimates the total of the Russian casualties from the battle of the Yalu onwards in the Manchurian area of operations at 70,354 Officers and men, of whom only 9,000 are shown as killed and 10,000 as missing. As the prisoners in the hands of the Japanese before the fall of Port Arthur are said to have numbered only about 3,000 of all ranks, it is assumed that the remainder were killed, which would bring the total up to 16,000. The total losses on the Japanese side in Manchuria are put down at 38,433 men, though details of killed, missing and wounded respectively are not shown.

"HENRI B.," whom the Paris police recently run in the course of a "raffe," with a whole netful of vagabondage, proves to be a rather exceptional personage. He has £2,000 a year, and expectations from a grandmother of £80,000 more. But he had been thwarted in his ambition to become the master of a tramp, had taken a dislike to polite society in consequence, and had ceased to wash, and to have his hair cut, and to order clothes. It never seems to have occurred to him that he might have become the owner of a yacht, and have gone prospecting to the Cocos Islands, and have figured quite otherwise in a daily newspaper.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It has been known that Dr. Samuel Smiles left an autobiography. It is now being edited by Mr. Thomas Mackay, who is the author of a life of Sir John Fowler. The autobiography will be published by the house of Murray, with which Dr. Smiles, as a writer, was so long associated.

Mark Twain is keenly opposed to vivisection, and he recently wrote a story on the subject. It is about to be published as a small volume, here and in America, by Messrs. Harper. The title of it is "A Dog's Tale," for it is all about a dog and his experiences of vivisection.

Mr. Murray announces The Military Life of H. R. H the Duke of Cambridge written under his authority from documents in his own possession. Some two years before his death, the Duke gave instructions for the preparation of the biography, which is by Colonel Willoughby Verner, assisted by Captain E. D. Parker.

Mr. John Oxenham has a new novel coming out with Messrs. Methuen. It is called "The Gate of the Desert," and it concerns the mighty virtue of self-sacrifice. The heroine is a high-souled and beautiful girl, who snatching at the skirts of a happy chance, offers her life for the righting of a great wrong.

Mr. Frederic Villiers's book, describing his experiences with the besiegers of Port Arthur, will be published at the end of the month by Messrs. Longmans. Mr. Villiers was for three months on end an-eye-witness of events outside Port Arthur, and his narrative will be illustrated from sketches which he then made.

New lights on various celebrities will be found in a book that Messrs Methuen are to publish next month. It consists of correspondence, now edited by Mr. Barhamf Johnson, between William Bodham Donne and his friends. Donne was a cousin of the poet Cowper a man of letters, and the intimate of Edward FitzGerald.

Canon Meyrick is writing his Memories of Life at Oxford on the Continent, in Greece and elsewhere. He has something to say of Gladstone Newman, Manning the late Lord Salisbury, Pius IX., and many others. Canon Meyrick who is rector of Blickling, has indeed a wealth of memories on which to draw and books of the sort are very popular to-day.

In 1852 and 1854 the fourth Lord Holland published his father's reminiscences down to the year 1807, and they attracted much attention and interest. The continuation and conclusion of this record, which were for some reason with held when the previous work appeared, are to be published by Mr. Murray, under the editorship of Lord Stavordale. There will be reminiscences of many interesting people, as, for example, Sheridan, Gibbon, Horace Walpole and Southey.

There is one great explorer of Western America to whom, it would seem, less than justice has hitherto been done. This is radisson, whose achievements make a noteable chapter in a book, "Pathfinders of the West," which Messrs. Macmillan are just issuing. As it happens, a novel that Mr. Heinemann has nearly ready deals with another Western pioneer, La Salle. The discoverer of the Mississippi might well be made the hero of a romance.

Mr. Lewis Bettany has arranged a Byron book which the poet's old publishers, the Murrays, will issue during the spring. It is a collection of his private opinions of men and of matters, taken from the new and enlarge edition of his "Letters and Journals." It is designed to meet the requirements of those who wish to obtain, in a single volume published at a moderate price, a compendium of the chief personal and literary questions discussed by Byron in his "Letters and Journals."

A new monthly magazine of Dickens lovers will begin to appear on Monday. It is named The Dickensian, and it will be the organ of the Dickens Fellowship. Mr. B. W. Matz, who in large measure, has been the creator of the fellowship, edits the magazine, which he is sure to make interesting. The first number will contain an unknown portrait of Dickens and a rejected sketch for one of the pictures in Pickwick. Also it will have an In Memoriam article on Mr. F. G. Kitton, by Mr. Arthur Waugh and another on Scott and Dickens by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald.

Miss Elizabeth Haldane, a sister of Mr. Haldane, M. P., has written a biography of Descartes giving an account of the times he lived in, and an appreciation of his various works, philosophical, mathematical, and scientific. The recent superb edition of Descartes's correspondence, brought out in Paris by MM. Adam and Tannery, throws much new light on his life and surroundings, and makes a new account of him specially suitable at this time. His greatest friend and correspondent was Elizabeth of Palatine, the niece of King Charles I. of England. —Murray.

Mr. Werner Laurie is adding a volume on the cathedrals of England and Wales to his Cathedral series. It is written by Mr. T. F. Bumpus, whose pleasant pen will be remembered in two books telling of holiday rambles on the Continent. Architecture and the arts auxiliary to it naturally occupy the first place in his present work; but other matters in connection with our diocesan churches come in for their due share of notice. He notes at length the changes on the ecclesiastical face of England which have come about since the great Church movement of seventy years ago.

The literature on motors grows rapidly. Professor Spooner has just written a volume entitled Motors and Motoring. In part it is an introduction to the mechanics of motoring, and it is specially intended for beginners. It will be published by Messrs. Jack who also announces a book with the title Radium Explained. Dr. Hampson the well-known lecturer, is the writer of it. What he gives is a popular account of the relations of radium to the natural world, to scientific thought, and to human life.

Mr. Percy White's new novel, "The System is announced by Messrs. Methuen for the 20th instant.—Mr. Chri Healy has finished a novel called "Heirs of Reuben," which Messrs. Chatto will publish.—Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, who wrote the much read "Holiday Case," has another story appearing with Messrs. Harper. It is called "The Marathon Mystery."—Within a few days Messrs. Macmillan will have ready Mr. James Barnes's romance of "The Unpardonable War," which is exactly the description for a conflict between England and America.—A novel which Mr. Unwin will publish on Monday, "Three Dukes," by "Yesbridle," is an intimate picture of life in an upper-class Russian household.

M. Henri de Noussanne's book, "The Kaiser As He Is," will be published hereby Messrs. Putnam.—Mr. Heinemann will shortly issue as a volume Mr. Pinero's much-discussed play, "A Wife Without a Smile.—Another play appearing in book form is "The Manœuvres of Jane," by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish next week.—American railroads and their relationship towards each other are the subject of a book by Mr. Frank H. Spearman, which Messrs. Harper are to publish.—Mr. Arthur H. Beavan's book, "Birds I Have Known," will appear through Mr. Unwin on Monday. It is dedicated to the Duke of Westminster.—Next week Mr. Lane will have ready a study of the great Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca. It is written by Hadji Khan and Mr. Wilfrid Sparroy.

Authors, like other people, have disagreements with the income tax people. On their behalf the Authors' Society has taken counsel's opinion, and the full case and opinion are published in the January number of the Author. The happy authors who make taxable incomes will do well to procure and peruse the opinion. Two chief points may be of general interest; first, as to whether the profit on a book or other piece of writing sold out and out should not count rather as capital than income; second, as to what expenses of production authors are entitled to deduct. With the proverbial lack of sentiment of the lawyer, Mr. Oliver Hodges can see no difference (for Income-tax purposes) between the immortal novelist and a coachbuilder. There is really no mystery, he says, connected with the sales of copyrights or minor rights, and they must be treated in any ordinary commercial way. If the coachbuilder either lends out the carriage for hire or sells it, there can be no doubt that in making his yearly return of profits or gains for the purpose of Income tax he must bring into account the amount he receives within the year for the hire or upon the sale. So with the author and his compositions.

As to deductions Mr. Hodges advises that such items as photographs, stationery, and typewriting used in the production of the work should be deducted. Books stand upon rather a different footing, because after they have been read they are still of value, and counsel thinks the proper deduction to be made would be the difference between the cost price and present value. He even thinks travelling expenses, if incurred exclusively with the intention of getting some information for the purpose of his work—for example, to enable him to write a description of a particular place, or to inspect a particular document—might be deducted. The Commissioners would probably desire to inquire somewhat curiously into the details of such travels. Some years ago, if I recollect aright, a popular novelist proposed to deduct the cost of a yachting cruise in quest of local colour. But Somerset House was aghast.

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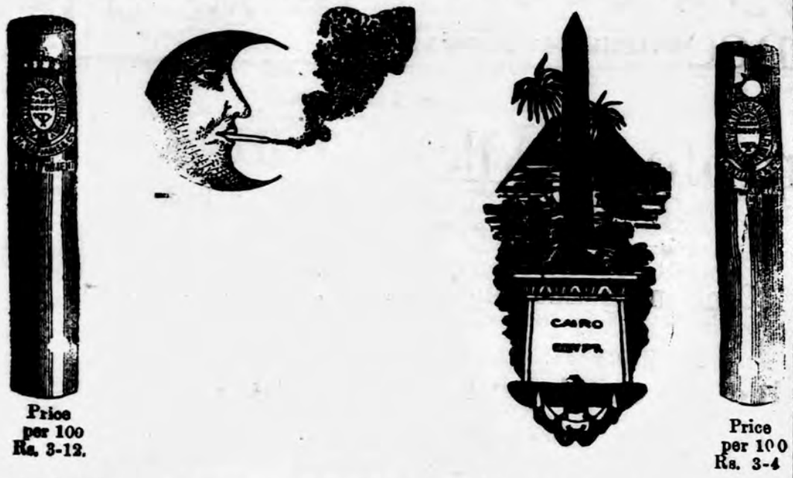
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